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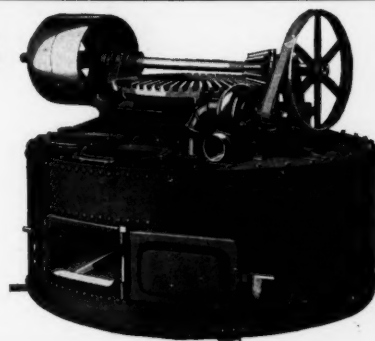
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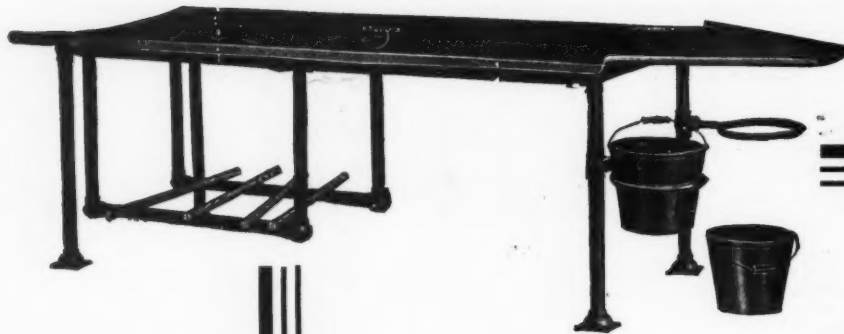
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 17.

LOSS OF AMMONIA IN TANKAGE AND BLOOD

Importance of Preventing This in the Packinghouse

EDITOR'S NOTE—In a recent issue of The National Provisioner the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers outlined some of its plans of work for the benefit of the packinghouse industry during the coming year.

Three principal points were emphasized—the dissemination of information as to an accurate knowledge of packinghouse costs, the installation of labor-saving machinery and methods wherever possible, and the rigid conservation of product.

The Committee announced that, in addition to questions answered each week through the columns of The National Provisioner, it would publish from time to time special papers on phases of the subjects mentioned.

The first of these papers appears herewith. It comes under the head of conservation of product, and has to do with "Prevention of Loss of Ammonia or Nitrogen in Tankage and Blood." In view of the high value of animal ammoniates, this subject is very important.)

Dried blood and dried tankage are highly concentrated foods for animals and plants, principally because the moisture which they originally contained has been removed. Their value, whether for feeding purposes or for fertilizer, depends on the proportion of nitrogen which they contain. Commercially, it has become customary to express the percentage of nitrogen in fertilizer as ammonia, while in feeding stuffs it is expressed as protein.

The percentage of nitrogen in tankage or blood is determined by chemical analysis. In order to express the nitrogen as ammonia, the percentage of nitrogen is multiplied by 1.215. In order to express nitrogen as protein, the percentage of nitrogen is multiplied by 6.25. Thus, for example, 10% of nitrogen is equivalent to 12.15% of ammonia, or 62.5% of protein.

A loss of 1% of nitrogen, therefore, means a loss of 1.2% of ammonia in a fertilizer, or a loss of 6.25% of protein in a feeding tankage. At six to eight dollars per unit of ammonia, this would represent a loss of from \$7.20 to \$9.60 per ton of dried product.

Value of Nitrogen in Blood and Tankage.

The value of nitrogen in blood and tankage depends on the fact that it is combined with carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and small proportions of sulphur and other elements in the form of many different kinds of protein, and these proteins are the most valuable constituent of our food-stuffs.

Some well-known proteins are white of egg, the lean part of meat gelatin, the casein of milk and the serum of blood.

In tankage, proteins take the form of meat particles, cartilages, sinews, skin, blood, hair, hoofs, horns, etc.

Just as proteins are valuable food for man and animal, so do they also serve

as food for bacteria, molds, yeasts and other microscopic organisms, as well as for insects such as worms and the larvae of insects, that is, maggots. Proteins are also subject to decomposition by certain ferments present in the living animal body.

The destruction of proteins by micro-organisms is known as decomposition or putrefaction. In the course of this decomposition the proteins, which are very complicated substances, are broken down step by step into simpler bodies, and finally into ammonia and free nitrogen—that is, nitrogen in the form of a colorless, odorless gas as it exists in the air.

When the proteins are once broken down to ammonia and free nitrogen, they

are irretrievably lost during the processes of rendering, pressing and drying.

Bacterial Action on Tankage and Blood.

It is impossible to keep bacteria and other micro-organisms, which cause decomposition, out of tankage and blood in commercial operations. They are present everywhere in the air, and on surfaces such as walls, tables, floors, tanks, etc., with which tankage and blood come in contact in the course of their passage through the process of reduction. Under the most favorable conditions, i. e., plenty of moisture and food, and favorable temperatures, as we have them in undried tankage and blood, bacteria increases with almost incredible speed. A single bacterium can, under such conditions, multiply to many millions in a few hours.

Decomposition, therefore, sets in and goes on with great speed under such conditions, and in order to prevent this it is necessary to get rid of the moisture as quickly as possible, so as to obtain these products in their final, dried form in which they will keep almost indefinitely. Bacteria cannot grow and so cannot exercise their destructive activities in the absence of sufficient moisture.

The changes produced by decomposition in tankage and blood during the course of manufacture are readily observed both by the odor and appearance. The sliming and liquefaction, as well as the strong odor of ammonia given off during putrefaction of meat and blood, are familiar evidences of this.

Must Be Handled Without Delay.

While it is true that the rendering of tankage or cooking of blood completely sterilizes them, destroying all causes of decomposition, it is equally true that they are immediately contaminated again as soon as they are brought into contact with floors, presses, conveyors, etc.

It is evident, therefore, that blood and offal must be taken to the rendering tanks or cooking vats without delay. They must never be held over from one day to another, nor indeed any longer than necessary to take them to the tank room or press room.

After tanking and cooking, however, they must also be drained, pressed and dried with the greatest possible speed. Delay always causes rapid loss of the costly nitrogen upon which their value depends.

(This subject will be discussed further in another article in this series, entitled "Methods of Conservation of Edible and Inedible Products," which will appear in a subsequent issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

POOR MAIL SERVICE

Subscribers who report late receipt or non-arrival of their copies of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should understand that this is a condition which is confronting all publishers. The U. S. postal service appears to be on the verge of a complete breakdown, due to a combination of conditions, including labor scarcity, poor pay to employees, transportation difficulties and political short-sightedness.

Conditions are particularly bad at Chicago, where Congress has refused to grant money for adequate buildings, and where the congestion is now so bad that even first-class mails are delayed for days at a time.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is doing everything in its power to deliver its weekly issues to its subscribers as promptly as possible. Subscribers can help by promptly reporting to us the delay or non-arrival of any issue, and also making the same report to the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Write your Congressman and Senators and tell them what you think of the false economy of Congress in not granting postal employees living pay, and in refusing to provide adequate facilities for handling the mails.

Statistics of Pork and Beef Production

Official reports of the U. S. Wheat Director, successor to the U. S. Food Administration, covering the production, weights, prices and disposition of pork and beef for the eight months ending with February, 1920, compared to the same period a year ago, are as follows:

PORK SITUATION.	February, 1920.	Total July 1, '18, to Feb. 29, '20.	February, 1919.	Total July 1, '18, to Feb. 28, '19.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Inspected slaughter	3,091,015	25,746,659	4,266,317	30,275,695
Average dressed weight	171.10	170.63	165.40	166.19
Dressed product	528,873,000	4,383,239,000	705,649,000	5,031,782,000
Storage beginning of period	871,412,000	1,947,800,000	1,107,008,000	973,536,000
Storage end of period	969,789,000	959,789,000	1,125,165,000	1,125,165,000
Domestic Exports:				
Fresh Pork:				
Allies	4,657,080	13,476,308	2,878,414	6,822,525
Neutrals	10,082	684,747	5,581	1,694,207
Central Powers	1,314,346	3,353,805		
Canned Pork:				
Allies	165,338	2,301,387	390,920	2,748,662
Neutrals	2,260	187,967	1,379	123,119
Central Powers		480		
Pickled Pork:				
Allies	2,872,482	21,972,460	1,679,214	20,539,868
Neutrals	819,626	5,708,073	279,148	1,310,080
Central Powers	18,200	387,644		
Bacon:				
Allies	55,115,999	372,510,955	111,315,062	825,032,511
Neutrals	12,377,528	192,573,549	4,989,445	18,110,004
Central Powers	8,339,908	58,050,335		
Ham and Shoulders:				
Allies	21,820,349	169,022,635	50,674,180	328,221,263
Neutrals	621,356	12,945,118	189,990	2,360,381
Central Powers	1,776,001	7,589,200		
Total Pork:				
Allies	84,629,248	579,263,775	166,335,790	1,183,364,829
Neutrals	13,830,858	182,160,654	5,456,513	23,597,791
Central Powers	11,508,215	69,362,065		
Total pork	109,968,321	830,865,894	171,792,303	1,206,962,620
Lard:				
Allies	29,360,873	237,674,280	68,425,587	368,226,073
Neutrals	6,171,917	108,883,873	739,965	19,959,096
Central Powers	1,037,295	40,382,097		
Total lard	37,170,085	386,329,160	69,156,552	388,185,169
Grand total pork products	147,138,406	1,217,126,054	240,948,855	*1,661,832,269
Increase or decrease in stocks	+125,377,000	-48,020,000	+18,697,000	+151,629,000
Apparent consumption	259,358,000	3,224,153,000	440,005,000	3,218,321,000
Prices:				
Hogs, live, per 100 lbs.	\$14.537	\$15.901	\$17.626	\$17.892
Dressed hogs, per lb.	.237	.246	.210	.252
Bacon, per lb.	.318	.355	.376	.419
Lard, per lb.	.294	.294	.244	.244
Hams, per lb.	.274	.283	.333	.341

*N. & S. Relief included in total only—66,684,480 lbs. pork.

BEEF SITUATION.	February, 1920.	Total July 1, '18, to Feb. 29, '20.	February, 1919.	Total July 1, '18, to Feb. 28, '19.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Inspected slaughter	659,179	7,104,274	791,353	8,614,433
Average dressed weight	564.54	529.66	547.2	464.15
Dressed product	355,945,000	3,758,389,000	383,780,000	3,998,402,000
Storage beginning of period	288,752,000	191,604,000	350,323,000	188,035,000
Storage end of period	259,379,000	259,379,000	296,539,000	296,539,000
Domestic Exports:				
Fresh Beef:				
Allies	7,613,942	40,582,207	56,229,707	629,567,981
Neutrals	2,871,826	24,698,158	7,555	304,602
Central Powers	2,522,025	47,008,479		
Canned Beef:				
Allies	642,898	11,227,147	7,945,179	85,725,177
Neutrals	76,558	3,006,487	212,304	4,274,571
Central Powers	15,336	2,157,172		
Pickled Beef:				
Allies	969,540	13,377,094	4,308,448	139,862,808
Neutrals	999,612	6,329,109	41,220	969,847
Central Powers	1,284	2,468,861		
Total Beef:				
Allies	9,226,340	65,187,048	68,483,334	846,155,966
Neutrals	3,612,337	34,003,754	261,079	5,489,020
Central Powers	2,538,645	52,234,512		
Total beef	15,377,582	151,425,314	68,744,413	851,644,986
Olco Oil:				
Allies	643,901	22,642,198	4,035,920	26,980,078
Neutrals	1,551,618	18,237,621	416,885	5,320,846
Central Powers	1,662,824	5,367,521		
Tallow:				
Allies	1,004,563	16,108,897	673,371	2,067,591
Neutrals	384,246	9,862,490	25,539	517,290
Central Powers	195,815	1,390,137		
Total oleo oil and tallow	5,142,997	72,968,873	5,151,715	34,886,168
Grand total	20,520,579	224,394,187	73,896,128	*889,135,511
Increase or decrease in stocks	-29,374,000	-4,677,750,000	-33,784,000	-4,107,604,000
Apparent consumption	394,798,000	2,499,220,000	543,605,000	3,001,663,000
Prices:				
Cattle, good native steers, per 100 lbs.	\$13.025	\$15.687	\$15.920	\$15.488
Beef carcass, per lb.	.212	.225	.245	.243
Steer joints No. 2, per lb.	.380	.383	.400	.379
Steer chunks No. 2, per lb.	.143	.146	.208	.208
Steer rounds No. 2, per lb.	.195	.210	.220	.242

*Northern and Southern Relief included in total only—2,604,357 lbs. beef.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE U. S.

Wholesale prices of commodities as a rule were higher in March than in the previous month, according to information gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The Bureau's weighted index number, which is built on a larger number of articles than any other currently published series, increased to 253 for March as com-

pared with 249 for February. Lumber and building materials again showed large increases, the index number for this group rising from 300 to 325, or 8½ per cent. Chemicals and drugs increased 4 per cent and fuel and lighting 2½ per cent in price from February to March.

Smaller increases were recorded for farm products and foods, metals and metal products. In only one group, that of

cloths and clothing, was there a net decrease in average prices, the index falling from 356 to 355. House-furnishing goods showed no change in average prices.

Below are shown the index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the months named. The average for the calendar year 1913 represents 100.

	—1920—	
	Feb.	Mar.
Farm Products	237	239
Food, etc.	244	246
Cloths and Clothing	356	355
Fuel and Lighting	187	192
Metals and Metal Products	189	192
Lumber and Building Material	300	325
Chemicals and Drugs	197	205
House-furnishing Goods	329	329
Miscellaneous	227	230

Measured by changes in the index numbers for the 12 months from March, 1919, to March, 1920, farm products increased nearly 5 per cent in price, food 21 per cent, and cloths and clothing over 64 per cent. In the same period fuel and lighting increased 14 per cent, metals and metal products 18½ per cent, and lumber and building materials 97 per cent in price. The increase in chemicals and drugs was 12 per cent, in house-furnishing goods 51 per cent, and in the group of miscellaneous commodities, including such important articles as cottonseed oil and meal, mill feed, coconut and soya bean oil, lubricating oil, jute, rubber, newsprint and wrapping paper, Manila hemp, and wood pulp, the increase was about 6 per cent. The increase in all commodities combined was nearly 26 per cent.

1919 PORK AND BEEF FIGURES.

A summary of the pork situation for the calendar year 1919, compared to the year 1918, is as follows:

	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1919.	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1918.
Inspected slaughter	41,812,504	41,213,852
Average dressed weight	106.74	108.72
Dressed product	6,971,864,000	6,953,009,000
Storage, beginning of period	826,830,000	618,129,000
Storage, end of period	960,252,000	826,830,000
Domestic Exports:		
Fresh pork	36,176,576	13,221,697
Canned pork	6,214,202	5,453,075
Pickled pork	34,439,552	36,798,722
Bacon	1,201,239,482	1,250,690,291
Ham and shoulders	602,297,609	540,592,744
Total pork	1,880,367,421	1,855,704,529
Lard	785,945,147	574,609,636
Grand total pork products	*2,732,907,048	2,430,374,165
Increase or decrease in stocks	-166,578,000	+208,691,000
Apparent consumption	4,405,445,000	4,314,544,000

*66,884,480 lbs. sent to Northern and Southern Relief.

A summary of the beef situation for the calendar year 1919, as compared to 1918, is given as follows:

	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1919.	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1918.
Inspected slaughter	10,689,369	11,828,777
Average dressed weight	530.54	496.20
Dressed product	5,413,316,000	5,860,464,000
Storage, beginning of period	335,073,000	354,814,000
Storage, end of period	298,804,000	335,073,000
Domestic exports:		
Fresh beef	333,267,327	855,951,099
Canned beef	59,618,928	143,315,526
Pickled beef	47,918,713	160,852,938
Total beef	440,804,968	1,160,119,553
Oleo oil	75,356,227	69,168,267
Tallow	39,076,608	4,222,657
Total	114,432,835	73,390,867
Grand total beef products	*555,842,160	1,233,510,420
Increase or decrease in stocks	-36,269,000	-19,741,000
Apparent consumption	4,891,683,000	4,655,005,000

*2,604,357 lbs. sent to Northern and Southern Relief.

MEAT CONTROL DIFFICULTIES IN AUSTRALIA

Troubles with Both Imperial and State Governments

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, March 24.

It is now definitely settled that the imperial government will not renew the contract for Australian meat once the war-period contract ends. The exact date of the termination is not quite definite. It was assumed that it would be three months from January 10, when the treaty with Germany was ratified, but it is understood here that the British government takes the view that it is three months from the date when the last treaty with belligerents is signed. This will extend the contract beyond the time anticipated in Australia, which had been making arrangements with a view to new conditions arising on April 10.

The meat interests, including the graziers and meat companies, recently had an interview with the Prime Minister, who had been in communication with the British government. This conference was informed that at the time of meeting there was still some doubt about the position, and an adjournment was made with a view to communicating with the British government again. The result was as outlined.

It is expected that the parties will be brought together again to discuss the general situation. It will then be determined whether the meat industry will be subjected to the scheme which has been inaugurated for the wool industry which is now being controlled by a pool representing the various Australian interests. This organization is to take the place of the imperial control, and will probably carry on the machinery set up for the management of the imperial wool control. This consisted of a central committee, with branch committees of advice in the various states.

The wool pool in relation to the imperial government has been one of the most gigantic and successful organizations ever devised in the history of Australian trade, and although in later months there has been some demur regarding the profits made by the imperial government from Australian wool, on the whole the growers have been most satisfied, more especially as they are to draw half of the profits made by the imperial government on wool still to be sold.

The system was to release a certain quantity of wool for Australian trade at a basic rate of about 15½d per pound, and to export the balance. The only difficulty that faces the new wool pool is the quantity of imperial wool still stored in Australia. This, of course, will get first call on vessels loading for overseas, so that there will be a big problem in financing the Australian wool clip until all this wool has been removed from this country.

Meat Pool on a Similar Basis.

I mention this system because the meat pool may be worked on a somewhat similar basis, with this difference, that though there is a good deal of imperial meat still in Australia, the quantity is relatively small as compared with wool.

A considerable section of the meat trade in Australia would have been glad to see the imperial contract extended, as there is no doubt that while the price was not equal to the world's parity, the troubles of financing the trade were reduced to a minimum. On the other hand, there has been an insistence for much higher rates for meat than were paid during the war under the imperial contract, although the latter was regarded as an excellent arrangement at the time it was made.

Probably there will not be much change in the destination of the meat, most of which will be marketed as usual in London; but no doubt the Australian trade will be on the lookout for fresh openings as time goes on.

In Australia there is a certain amount of jealousy of Argentina. The fact that a lot of Argentine meat was allowed to reap the benefit of outside markets in Great Britain, while all Australian meat was controlled during the war, was much criticised from time to time, and just at present a little resentment is expressed that Argentine meat boats are getting the preference in berthing in London, while boats carrying Australian meat are held up at the docks for weeks. Behind the mind of the meat traders of the Commonwealth there is an impression that American meat trade interests have some pull in Great Britain, and all efforts to persuade them to the contrary are more or less futile.

State Attempt to Control Meat.

Concerning the meat control in Australia, it is interesting to notice that the conference in Melbourne with the Prime Minister carried a resolution strongly condemning the action of the Queensland government in seeking to impose a contract on the meat trade of that state, under which 20,000 tons of meat per year for five years would be taken over by the state government at the former prices—3d and 3½d per pound. In fact, any interference with the sale or export of meat of Queensland, except with the concurrence of the producers of meat, was strongly opposed.

It is not likely that this protest will have much weight with the Queensland government. The negotiations have not yet been renewed, but the state government is taking steps to prevent the export of meat until a certain quantity is released for local sale.

There might not be an objection to this policy if a reasonable price was paid for the meat, but it cannot be claimed in these days that 3d per pound is a reasonable price, seeing that in the open markets at Brisbane of late meat on the hoof has sold at 7d, 8d and even 10d per pound. Moreover, the stock owners have decided to treat with the meat works on the basis of 45s per 100 pounds, which would work out at nearly 6d—say 11 cents—per pound. This meat, of course, would be for export purposes.

The stock owners of the Commonwealth are more or less combined in organizations which are allied. They were brought together mainly in consequence of the industrial encroachments by the unions.

(Continued on page 34.)

Canadian Packers Grant Wage Increase

Toronto, Can., April 21.

After a series of conferences lasting ten days the Toronto meat packers offered their employees an all-round increase of 5 cents an hour. The men were willing to negotiate at 7½ cents an hour and a mass meeting on Sunday will decide on further action.

The packers offer came "not before serious and careful consideration, and not because conditions in the industry would justify an increase at the present time," according to Frank Megan, of the William Davies Company, who conducted the proceedings. "The industry cannot now, nor is it likely for the next few months to justify this generosity, but it was felt that the high cost of living should be recognized."

It is now understood that the mass meeting on Sunday will ask for a board of conciliation to adjust all differences.

S. E. Todd, secretary of the Industrial Council of Meat Packers of Canada, was in Ottawa this week in regard to the new bill concerning the packing of foodstuffs. Some clauses referred to extra wrapping of hams, etc., and the manufacturers urged that a clause should be added to the bill eliminating those manufacturing goods where government inspection was already in force.

F. O. Mitchell, vice-president of the

William Davies company, left for New York tonight.

Douglas W. Wright, former manager of the Municipal Abattoir at Toronto, Can., and previous to that time connected with various Canadian packers, is now general manager of the Improved Chilling & Transport Works, Norwich, England. This company has large interests in the Argentine and owns a meat preserving process which permits overseas shipments without freezing.

ABANDON H. C. OF L. CAMPAIGN.

It was reported from Washington this week that the Department of Justice contemplated abandonment of the campaign to reduce the cost of living which it has been waging for the greater part of the past year, and that Special Assistant Howard A. Figg, who has had charge of much of this work, would shortly resign. The "effort to reduce prices through artificial and sometimes repressive methods," as some critics put it, has met with strong opposition, and has not had the general co-operation of the consuming public. While the Department may discontinue these plans, there appears to be no abatement of the activities of federal district attorneys in various localities in pursuit of so-called "profiteers." This is a favorite diversion of candidates for office and others, and may be continued ad libitum.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; and Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc. Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

TANKAGE YIELDS OF HOG OFFAL.

A packer in Iowa writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly advise me through your information department the tankage yield and grease yield of hog livers, melts and lungs, and the ammonia analysis of tankage thus obtained?

There are several methods used in rendering lungs, livers and melts. If all of the surface fat is carefully removed with a knife, there is no advantage in rendering these products, as no grease will be available with the ordinary rendering.

One method is to dump products directly into a steam rotary dryer without cooking. This method gives you the full production of tankage.

Another method is to steam the products in live steam about two hours, so that they are scalded through. The object is not to dissolve any of the substances into water, but to render the product into a substance that will be easily broken up in the dryers. This is the method generally used, and very little, if any, tankage will be lost this way.

If the products are not properly trimmed, it will be necessary to cook these under pressure, destroying the tissue in order to recover the fat present. In that case it is necessary to evaporate your tankwater in order to recover all of the tankage values.

Following are the figures on these methods:

	Original Moisture basis extracted moisture, in dryer, per cent.	Original basis fat, per cent.	Original basis ammon., per cent.
Test on liver from Fertz.	74.34	69.08	1.30
Test on lungs from Fertz.	80.17	78.10	2.68
Test on melts from Fertz.	85.03	84.00	2.04
	10% basis	10% basis	10% basis
	fat, per cent.	ammon., per cent.	ammon., per cent.
Test on liver from Fertz.	4.56	3.28	11.51
Test on lungs from Fertz.	12.65	2.86	13.01
Test on melts from Fertz.	12.55	1.98	11.90
	Original weight.	Dry weight.	
Liver	1,420 gr.	439 gr.	
Lungs	717 gr.	157 gr.	
Melts	150 gr.	54 gr.	

Just as expected, the moisture is lowest in the livers and highest in the melts, the livers being of a more solid consistency than either the lungs or melts. If the ammonia is figured to the percentage of protein present, to get some idea of the nitrogenous food value, it will be seen that the livers contain 16.85% protein, the lungs 14.70% protein and the melts 10.18% protein.

These products, if tanked, would yield a small return of fat, except the livers, and a high-grade tankage, which can be used for feed or fertilizer. If handled by themselves any of them would make a hog feed containing practically 60% protein or more.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER LIVER SAUSAGE.

An inquirer in Ohio asks for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give me a reliable recipe for Braunschweiger liver sausage, based on a 100 lb. batch.

To make this product take 50 lbs. livers and 50 lbs. hog jowls. Use these spices: 4 lbs. salt, 10 lbs. white pepper, 5 oz. marjoram, 1 lb. sugar and 6 lbs. onions.

Remove all skin and glands from the hog jowls. Soak the hog livers in cold water about 2 hours to bleach; also cut out all veins. After this is done place the jowls and livers in the chopper and chop for 10 minutes, adding the spices afterward.

Stuff into medium prime hog bungs 20 inches in length; then cook 55 minutes at a temperature of 180 degrees. After this, thoroughly chill with cold water and put in smoke for 5 hours at a temperature of 80 degrees.

FEEDING CATTLE BEFORE KILLING.

An inquiry from an Eastern packer is as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Take 20 steers, average weight 1,000 lbs. each; feed them 100 lbs. of hay at 7 a. m.; feed again at 5 p. m. same day an equal amount of hay, and kill the following day at 8 a. m. Take 20 steers, same average as above; give them the 7 a. m. feeding; eliminate the 5 p. m. feeding, figuring the hay at \$2.50 per feed, and kill at 8 a. m. next day, as before. Kindly tell us which is the more profitable proposition.

The cattle fed at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. would do much better than cattle fed but once. In the first place, 100 lbs. of hay is not sufficient hay for 20 head of steers. Furthermore the oftener you feed them the better showing they will make when killed. It will also keep them from becoming restless and in that way improve their killing qualities.

SUPPLIES FOR MARINE CORPS.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received until April 15, 1920, for subsistence stores for the Marine Corps. Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C. Among other items is included: 100 cases of beef, dried and sliced, in 1-lb. tins; 100 cases Vienna style sausage in 1-lb. tins; for delivery to the Depot Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Corps storehouse, 33rd and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; 500 cases dried and sliced beef in No. 1 tins; 1,000 cases corned beef; 1,500 cases lard in 5-lb. tins; 1,500 cases lard substitute in 5-lb. tins; 300 cases cottonseed oil in gallon tins; and 200 cases Vienna style sausage in 1-lb. tins, for the Depot Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Corps wharf, foot of Columbus street, Charleston, S. C.

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The word co-operation is from the Latin word *co-operari*, meaning "to work with"—and quite apropos the largest part of the word means "to work." This agrees with our experience and is one of the secrets of our success in co-operating with our clients—Just work—Service. It's the work we do with them, or the work we have done (experience) that satisfies them. Ask some of those with whom we have co-operated. Our catalog contains a list.

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MEAT PRICES AND OTHERS

Statistics gathered from the retail deal-
ers in food of 51 cities throughout the
country by the U. S. Department of La-
bor continue to make interesting reading
for the student of the cost of living. For
the month of March these figures show
that the retail price of potatoes, as com-
pared to a year ago, increased 134 per
cent, sugar 76 per cent, cabbage 64 per
cent, raisins 61 per cent, onions 57 per
cent, rice and prunes 37 per cent, coffee
31 per cent, rolled oats 24 per cent, bread
14 per cent, fresh milk 12 per cent.

Compared to these increases the retail
charge for lamb was 5 per cent greater
than a year ago, and pork chops 1 per
cent, while the price of plate beef was 18
per cent lower, chuck roast 12 per cent
less, bacon and lard 9 per cent less, and
round steak 2 per cent lower.

A comparative study of the price trend
of these two classes of food commodities
should be of interest to those who are
fond of talking so loudly on every pos-
sible occasion and on the slightest pretext
about the rapacity of the meat trade. It
might not be ethical, or good trade sports-
manship, for meat dealers to placard their
shops with this deadly parallel of figures,
but it might open some people's eyes.

In this connection it is also interesting
to note in the report of the Department
of Labor that wholesale prices of farm
products, which include meat supplies, in-
creased but 5 per cent in March compared
to a year ago, while fuel prices increased
14 per cent, household furnishings 51 per
cent, clothing 64 per cent, and lumber and
building materials 97 per cent. With labor
organizations demanding wage increases
ranging as high as 80 per cent, it appears
that about the only non-profiteering class
are the political office-holders, who are
still working (the public) for the same old
salaries, and whose loud wails of anguish
are therefore understandable.

MAN MUST GET BUSY

Man's prerogative is that he has suffi-
cient strength to overcome apparently un-
surmountable difficulties. This has been
proven time and again as far back as we
are able to discover; what man has at-
tempted, if not impossible of performance
because of an act or acts of God, has been
successfully accomplished. Thousands of
useful labor-saving devices and machines
now in everyday use are products of man's
wisdom and enterprise.

Because of the advantage of years of
experience and study man today is better
able to cope with his problems than he

was years ago. He is equipped with every
facility for producing what might be un-
developed in the far recesses of his brain.
But it seems a cloud has enshrouded the
hitherto energetic, striving man, particu-
larly the worker.

Since the war, in addition to having
become averse to the idea of labor, man
has become boundlessly extravagant.
Countless reasons have been advanced as
to the cause for the high cost of living.
Seemingly there is an interminable chain
that ends nowhere. The difficulty is, how-
ever, with man himself. He is unawake
from the lethargy of war. He cannot
arouse himself to the task of labor and
production, and consequently is incapable
of combating the serious problem of living
cost.

The "Increased Production Convention"
which has been called by the United
States Chamber of Commerce for the lat-
ter part of this month is a good sign. If
employers and labor can combine to
achieve the purpose indicated in the title
of the meeting, then the first big step will
have been taken to remedy the existing
difficulty. First must come a realization of
the need of the hour; then action must
follow on that realization.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM

The housing problem is one of the great
issues of the day. All unnecessary con-
struction was forbidden during the war,
and now that the restrictions have been
withdrawn the high prices of materials
and labor and industrial troubles have
tended to reduce the amount of building.
In many industrial centers newcomers
are unable to get houses to live in, rents
have gone up, and the situation has be-
come so serious that state and municipal
commissions are seeking a solution.

Why not stop burning up the existing
buildings, if there are not enough to go
around and more cannot be built under
existing conditions? Thousands of homes
are burned each month, most of them
through carelessness. If housing is so
important, if homes are so hard to find,
why not be careful with those that we
have?

Apply fire prevention methods. Be care-
ful about matches, smoking, lighting and
heating apparatus and gasoline. Clear
out the rubbish, inspect the flues, watch
the shingle roofs. Conservation is the
order of the day, and if the shortage of
dwelling will cause householders to be
careful about the fire hazards of their
homes, one criminal cause of that short-
age will be greatly reduced.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Armour & Co. have installed a new refrigerator plant in their branch house located at Plainfield, N. J.

B. V. Harmon announces he will construct a \$40,000 poultry packing plant at Modesto, Cal., in the near future.

The capitalization of the Ogden Packing & Provision Co., Ogden, Utah, has been increased from \$2,000,000 to \$3,425,000.

The Alabama Vegetable Oil Co. has been incorporated at Epes, Ala., with a capital stock of \$100,000. Wiley Alford is the principal.

A big banquet was scheduled for Tuesday to commemorate the opening of the new Hausserman Packing Co. plant at Perry, Ia.

The Fox River Packing Co., at North Aurora, Ill., reported a record-breaking business resulting from the switchmen's strike in Chicago.

The Fesenmeier Packing Co., Huntington, W. Va., reports a marked decrease in its output as a result of a combination of strike and railroad difficulties.

The Fairmont Provision Co. has been organized at Alliance, O., with a capital of \$100,000. The principals are C. Barnes, H. Wilson, J. Adams and F. Senn.

A modern packinghouse will shortly be constructed by Thomas Jones and W. H.

Grass in Brazil. Both of these gentlemen are well-known meat dealers and packers in that country.

Meyer Bros. of New London, Wis., announce their new sausage factory at Ironwood, Mich., is almost completed and ready for operation. The factory is expected to be running full blast within a month.

The Marion Packing Co., Marion, O., has let a contract for the construction of a new addition to its plant to cost approximately \$200,000. A cold storage building, to include sausage and lard rooms, has been provided for.

An addition to the Richard Packing Company's plant at Muscatine, Ia., will shortly be constructed at an estimated cost of from \$40,000 to \$50,000. When completed, the plant's size will have been doubled and the output tripled.

The Carolina Packing Co. of South Carolina has been organized at Orangeburg, S. C., with a capital of \$500,000. The company has purchased the Orangeburg Packing Company's plant at that city. Improvements and operations will be begun at once.

The first unit of the new addition to the Astoria Meat Company's new plant at Astoria, Ore., is now under construction. It will cost about \$60,000. The plans include provision for an ammonia refrigeration system, slaughter rooms, smokehouses and packing and storing rooms.

The Memphis Packing Corp., Memphis, Tenn., will have expended approximately \$1,000,000 for improvements by the time

the several new buildings now under construction are completed. The plans include a \$350,000 cold storage plant, a \$400,000 stockyards, and a \$375,000 abattoir.

BRENNAN GOES TO OGDEN.

James Brennan, manager of the Swift plant at Denver, Colo., has resigned to accept the general management of the Ogden Packing & Provision Co., Ogden, Utah. Mr. Brennan is an old-time packinghouse man, with an especially wide acquaintance in the West. His selection marks the first step in the reorganization of the Ogden enterprise on an enlarged scale. Departing from Denver last week, Mr. Brennan was presented with a chest of silver by plant employees in that city. He also received a traveling bag and other gifts from other employees. On Saturday night he was given a farewell dinner by officials and employees of the stock yards, livestock exchange, banks and other yards institutions.

ARMOUR ANSWERS OLEO CHARGES.

Answer was filed last week by Armour & Company to charges filed by the Federal Trade Commission alleging violation of the law in the manufacture of oleomargarine and nut butters. It denies that the Commission has jurisdiction to proceed against the company in such a case, and alleges that its methods are entirely legal and fair.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Stocks Increase—Distribution Restricted—Exports Limited—Hog Movement Moderate.

The developments of the week in the provision situation have emphasized the difference between the feeding situation and corn values. Corn values have steadily advanced to a point where the price of corn is equal to almost \$2 per 100 lbs. loss in feeding operations at present, and there is a very great deal of dissatisfaction over this situation of affairs. Farmers are making serious complaints, yet this does not seem to affect the relation of prices. The fact seems to be that the farmers have put so much corn into hogs and live stock that the pork product and beef product results are more than the market can absorb at the present level of quotations.

The statement of the Bureau of Markets for the first of April shows that the preliminary reports as indicated by the figures at the leading Western points were borne out, and stocks at the principal points have further increased. The grand total of the stocks is now nearly 1,100,000,000 lbs., against a decrease last year for the corresponding month, and the present stocks are in excess of last year. The total holdings of pork products for the periods in question compare as follows:

	Apr. 1, 1920.	Mar. 1, 1920.
Pork, dry salt.....	954,504,231	402,229,422
Pork, pickled.....	359,008,174	309,025,775
Lard.....	334,413,830	111,974,090
Total.....	1,097,636,251	1,015,324,648
Beef, frozen.....	194,834,500	223,144,880
Beef, cured.....	34,923,921	37,001,048
Total.....	229,758,421	260,146,537
Pork, dry salt.....	430,205,177	448,114,482
Pork, pickled.....	431,714,227	402,376,906
Lard.....	112,408,732	89,413,943
Total.....	988,507,070	1,056,453,565
Beef, frozen.....	221,725,440	268,014,987
Beef, cured.....	30,689,313	34,106,284
Total.....	252,414,753	302,121,271

The receipts of product at the storage points during the month were reported at 374,000,000 lbs., which to a large extent reflects the production. A study of the report of the wheat director on food sup-

plies, giving the production and distribution of pork and beef for the month of February, and for eight months ended with February, is extremely illuminating on the question of home and foreign distribution. The number of hogs killed during that time was 25,756,659, against 30,275,695 last year, and the average weight 170.63 lbs. dressed against 166.19 pounds dressed last year. The total amount of product produced was 4,393,000,000 pounds, against 5,031,000,000 lbs. a year ago. The demand upon this product for export showed a huge falling off, with a total of 1,217,000,000 lbs., against 1,661,000,000 lbs. a year ago. Although the average price of live hogs for the eight months was about 2c a lb. lower than a year ago, the domestic distribution was not increased, but the total remained very nearly the same as last year, the figures being 3,224,000,000 lbs., against 3,218,000,000 lbs. a year ago.

In regard to the beef production and distribution the figures are along parallel lines. The number of cattle killed was 7,104,274, against 8,614,433 last year, with the average dressed weight 529.03 lbs., against 464.15 last year. Owing to the heavier weight the total product was 3,758,000,000 lbs., against 3,998,000,000 lbs. a year ago. The grand total of exports fell off enormously, with the total this year only 224,000,000 lbs., against 889,000,000 lbs. a year ago. Partly offsetting the decrease in the exports has been an increase in the domestic consumption for the year, with a total of 3,466,000,000 lbs., against 3,001,000,000 lbs. a year ago.

This increase in the consumption of beef, compared with the fact that the pork consumption did not increase, shows that the

tendency of American consumption has been to beef rather than pork products.

The figures for the year ended Dec. 31 have just been published on domestic consumption, and show in pork a total consumption of 4,405,000,000 lbs. for twelve months ended Dec. 31, against 4,314,000,000 lbs. in 1918, and the consumption of beef products 4,891,000,000 lbs., against 4,655,000,000 lbs. in 1918.

In regard to the present position of product stocks and supplies the question seems to be whether there will be enough relief at a lower range of prices to move the immense stocks of products into distribution. Record stocks of products as reported by the Bureau of Markets were last year on March 1st 1,125,000,000 lbs. There is a steady increase in lard stocks particularly, and the large stocks of lard, together with the large stocks of cottonseed oil, make a situation which is causing some apprehension.

The reports regarding the effect of the cold wet spring on the young pig crop have been unfavorable, but there seems to be somewhat of a feeling that this is not a serious condition this year, unless there is a lowering of prices sufficient to encourage largely increased domestic eating. Apparently the public has become educated the past few years to getting along with a smaller amount of meat products. A study of the figures for a number of years shows that the number of food animals in the United States compared with the population has steadily decreased, excepting the recent developments resulting from the war, and it is possible that the country is eating less meat than formerly. As regards the lowering of prices, the farmers are hard pressed by the high price of corn, and unless the price of corn comes down there can be no lowering of feeding values.

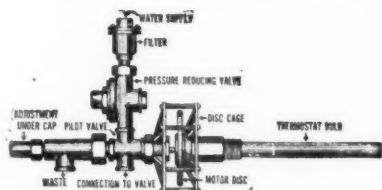
PORK—The market is strong East, with supplies small on account of the rail strike. The Western market was easier. At New York mess pork was quoted at \$43@43½; family, \$52@53, and short clears at \$40@45. At Chicago cash pork was quoted at about \$38.00.

LARD—Demand is very slow and the market was weak. A slight improvement was reported in foreign inquiry. Prime western was quoted at \$20@20.10; middle west, \$19.80@19.90; City, 19½@19½c; compound, 22@23c; South American, 32½c; refined to Continent, 23¼c; Brazil

PORK AND BEEF STATISTICS.

Statistics of the pork and beef situation for the eight months ending February, 1920, and also a summary of the pork and beef situation for the calendar year 1919, will be found on page 18 of this issue of The National Provisioner.

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The Powers Regulator No. 19

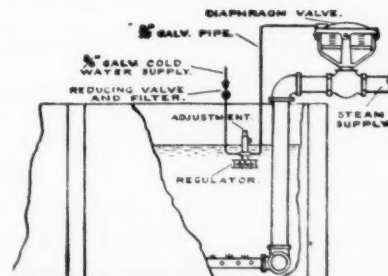
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kegs, 24½c. At Chicago loose lard was quoted at \$1.25 under May.

BEEF—The market was dull and steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$16@18; packet at \$17@19; family, \$20@22, and extra Indian mess, \$40@42.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending April 15, 1920:

	Receipts			Top price good steers		
	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1919.	Same week, ending Apr. 8, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1919.	Same week, ending Apr. 8, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,611	4,047	5,230	\$14.50	\$15.50	\$14.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	488	547	191	14.50	15.75	.....
Montreal (E. End)	261	750	260	14.50	15.75	.....
Winnipeg	1,908	2,546	1,439	14.00	15.00	13.00
Calgary	1,674	1,963	2,399	14.25	14.50	14.00
Edmonton	413	496	930	13.00	13.00	12.50

	Receipts			Top price good calves		
	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1919.	Same week, ending Apr. 8, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1919.	Same week, ending Apr. 8, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,910	1,858	2,408	\$20.00	\$17.00	\$21.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	2,931	3,737	1,972	14.00	14.00	17.00
Montreal (E. End)	2,284	1,750	1,404	14.00	14.00	17.00
Winnipeg	201	66	66	16.25	15.00	16.00
Calgary	117	.....	120	12.00	.....	11.00
Edmonton	44	14	65	16.50	10.50	14.00

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending April 15, 1920, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and year ago:

	Receipts			Top price selects		
	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1919.	Same week, ending Apr. 8, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1919.	Same week, ending Apr. 8, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Apr. 15, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	8,428	7,552	5,128	\$20.50	\$21.50	\$19.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	803	2,018	826	20.75	21.25	19.75
Montreal (E. End)	951	875	399	20.75	21.25	19.75
Winnipeg	2,754	2,906	2,641	20.00	20.50	20.50
Calgary	687	1,502	599	20.50	19.75	20.50
Edmonton	643	800	806	19.75	20.50	19.80

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending April 17, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1919, to April 17, 1920.
	Week ended April 17, 1920.	Week ended April 19, 1920.	
United Kingdom	.....	100	1,180
Continent	.....	150	5,668
So. and Cen. Amer.	40	150	860
West Indies	.....	320	7,429
Brit. N. A. Colonies	.....	.....	2,960
Other countries	.....	6	231
Totals	40	576	18,358

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1919, to April 17, 1920.
	Week ended April 17, 1920.	Week ended April 19, 1920.	
United Kingdom	2,538,000	34,850,018	33,245,200
Continent	6,786,800	46,413,643	259,751,600
So. and Cen. Amer.	.....	.....	607,068
West Indies	.....	.....	5,629,810
Brit. N. A. Colonies	.....	.....	377,774
Other countries	.....	.....	378,000
Totals	9,324,800	81,263,661	595,588,675

	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1919, to April 17, 1920.
	Week ended April 17, 1920.	Week ended April 19, 1920.	
United Kingdom	3,035,300	1,931,323	110,629,304
Continent	1,190,200	19,273,374	178,919,186
So. and Cen. Amer.	.....	184,000	1,161,744
West Indies	53,000	322,500	3,527,289
Brit. N. A. Colonies	.....	.....	94,959
Other countries	.....	.....	112,807
Totals	4,278,500	21,711,297	294,466,285

	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lards, lbs.	
New York	2,530,800	.....	2,682,500	
Portland, Me.	525,000	.....	.....
Boston	525,000	.....	.....
Philadelphia	70,000	.....	.....
Baltimore	5,170,000	.....	1,321,000	
Mobile	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	40	.....	53,000	
Galveston	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N. B.	503,000	.....	60,000	
Total week	40	9,324,800	4,278,500	
Previous week	160	4,001,800	5,074,304	
Two weeks	2,410	14,705,500	17,791,552	
Cor. week, 1919	376	81,263,661	21,711,297	

	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF AGGREGATE EXPORTS FROM NOV. 1, 1919, TO APRIL 17, 1920.		
	1919 to 1920.	1918 to 1919.	Difference.
Pork	3,691,600	4,888,400	1,196,800
Bacon and hams	595,588,675	975,054,174	379,465,499
Lard	294,466,285	55,197,362	239,268,923

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market the past week has been very quiet and no transactions of importance have been reported. Prices have shown little or no change and the trade appeared to be in a waiting position. The developments in other greases was watched rather closely and the undertone of the market was barely steady. Offerings, however, were not pressed for sale. The foreign situation continued rather discouraging as emphasized by the new developments in Japan and little or no export demand is claimed. The Argentine is again shipping rather freely all commodities and it is quite probable that South American tallow is moving abroad on a much more liberal scale with the port strike there settled. At New York Prime City was quoted at 13½¢ nominal, special loose 14½¢ and edible 16¢ nominal. At Chicago packers No. 1 was quoted at 14¼¢@14½¢ and edible at 15¼¢@16¼¢.

STEARINE—The market has been dull and featureless and almost entirely nominal. Trade was quiet and prices showed little or no change. At New York City oleo was quoted at 16½¢ while at Chicago the market was quoted at 15½¢@16¢.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL—The market is quiet and steady. Extra oleo at New York was quoted at 25¼¢ and at Chicago at 25@25½¢.

GREASE—The market is quiet and steady due to limited offerings. Demand remains slow. Yellow at New York was quoted at 12¼¢@12½¢ and choice house at 12¼¢@12½¢. At Chicago yellow was quoted at 13¼¢@13½¢, and house at 13@13¼¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market is steady but trade is very slow at present. 20° cold test was quoted at \$2@2.10, 30° at \$1.90@2, and prime at \$1.70@1.75.

OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT IN 1919.

Figures recently compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Markets show a total production of oleomargarine in 1919 of 371,317,187 lbs. compared to 355,536,515 lbs. in 1918. Of this year's production it is interesting to note that 224,061,770 lbs. was made from a combination of animal and vegetable oils, while 142,698,848 lbs. was made exclusively from vegetable oils. That made exclusively from animal oils aggregated 4,556,569 lbs.

Comparison of these figures with those of 1918 shows that the production of oleomargarine from vegetable oils exclusively increased heavily, while that from combined animal and vegetable oils decreased as compared with the year before. This is attributed both to market conditions affecting the competing fats and oils, and to the growing popularity of vegetable margarines.

Comparative figures follow:

	1919.	1918.
Animal and Vegetable:		
Uncolored, lbs.	214,759,089	255,196,572
Colored, lbs.	9,302,681	7,056,442
Vegetable:		
Uncolored, lbs.	132,906,154	88,861,472
Colored, lbs.	9,792,694	112,494
Animal:		
Uncolored, lbs.	3,391,206	3,306,671
Colored, lbs.	1,165,393	1,002,864

Compared to the total oleomargarine production in 1919 of 371,317,187 lbs., the same source reports creamery butter pro-

duction totalling 851,269,140 lbs. There was also 5,597,308 lbs. of whey butter and 12,188,779 lbs. of renovated or process butter produced during the year. Total butter produced in 1919 was 869,055,227 lbs., compared to 818,042,844 lbs. in 1918.

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Receipts of butter for the week ending April 16, 1920, at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, totaled 40,045 tubs as compared with 82,091 tubs for last week, a decrease of 42,046 tubs.

Cold storage holdings were decreased 1,513,115 lbs. on the four markets the past week which compared with a decrease of 522,879 lbs. last week, and a decrease of 660,097 lbs. last year.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter, for the week of April 10 to 16, 1920:

	10.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Chicago	63	60	62½	62½	64	63-64
New York	73	75	75	75	75	72
Boston	76	71	72	72	72	71
Philadelphia ...	73	74½	74½	75	75	74

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 22, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 42@46c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 38c; 10@12 lbs., 35c; 12@14 lbs., 34c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 31c; 10@12 lbs., 30c; 12@14 lbs., 29c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 29c; 12@14 lbs., 28c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 27c; 8@10 lbs., 27c; 10@12 lbs., 26c; 12@14 lbs., 25c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 25c; 12@14 lbs., 25c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 32c; 10@12 lbs., 32c; 18@20 lbs., 30c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 38c; 10@12 lbs., 36c; 12@14 lbs., 34c; 14@16 lbs., 32c; skinned shoulders, 27c; boneless butts, 35c; Boston butts, 30c; lean trimmings, 25c; regular trimmings, 18c; spareribs, 22c; neck ribs, 6c; kidneys, 6c; tails, 19c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 22c.

SITUATION IN OILS AND FATS.

In a statement made public at the beginning of the year Edward Flash, Jr., president of the New York Produce Exchange, reviewed conditions in this field and the effects of readjustment from war to peace conditions, especially after the withdrawal of government control and the resumption of operation of the law of supply and demand.

Speaking of conditions confronting the trade in the new year he said that never before had we been confronted with such an unsettled and chaotic world of commerce and finance, a situation "calculated to appall the most confident judgment, to inspire the utmost caution and conservatism." This country was still in a state of false exhilaration and inflation, reckless extravagance and injudicious spending. High wages, failure of labor and capital to find common ground, as illustrated by strike troubles, high cost of living, etc., were not signs of sound and lasting prosperity.

While he believed these difficulties would be corrected, he expected the change to be slow and gradual. The world's production must be restored to a pre-war basis before price levels could be materially lowered. He also advocated a campaign against hoarding and profiteering as an aid to lowering living costs.

Concerning the export situation, he said that it was "one calling for closest attention, for upon that will depend in a large measure our domestic price levels, as a decrease in our exports will promptly react upon our prices at home, as maintenance of home prices is only possible through liberal exports. There is an abundance of raw material in our land. In fact, we are seeing the highest prices of our lives while our country is chock full of foods and raw material, so really a falling off in our exports would not be an

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unmixed evil by any means to our own people, struggling under high prices of all they eat and wear.

"While the Edge bill will undoubtedly in time help foreign trade, I doubt its immediate efficacy. It has been used for all it is worth in influencing sentiment, but it is not likely to produce much actual effect until the American people are ready to invest in foreign securities or credits through the debentures of Edge law corporations, and that time, in my opinion, has not yet arrived; nor do I look for any material improvement in rates of foreign exchange until Europe is able to manufacture and export on a large scale, the only natural remedy for present exchange conditions. That will take time."

In reply to a recent inquiry President Flash states that he can see no reason at all to change the opinions expressed in his statement of the first of the year, and adds:

"I might even say that the events of the past three months, covering the first quarter of the year, have fully justified the predictions set forth in my letter. The situation has developed very closely along the lines indicated.

"As I stated in my article, I considered that the export demand was the controlling factor in domestic prices, and the falling off in this demand, which I anticipated, has taken place, especially in lard and cotton oil, with the effect of lowering our domestic prices, just as I expected, and while prices in my line are all lower now than when I wrote the article, I can see no reason to believe that the bottom has been reached yet, or that the decline will not continue.

"The consumptive demand at present for

cotton oil and all other kinds of vegetable oils is exceedingly dull, and I cannot see how present prices of cotton oil can be maintained, unless there is an advance in lard, as we must look to compound lard trade to take the larger portion of the remaining stocks of cotton oil, and I cannot see how there can be any important compound trade at the present relative prices of compound and lard, with the nominal compound price actually about 2c a lb. over the price of pure lard. Such a condition is entirely unprecedented, and I consider it impossible that there should be any active demand for compound until this condition changes, and compound assumes its normal relation to pure lard, which has generally averaged well below the price of pure lard.

"I can see no probability of any important export demand for cotton oil for the rest of this season, so that there is no relief apparent from the situation here, from the export standpoint.

"In forty days more, cotton planting will have been completed, and it will be possible to form some idea of increased acreage for the new crop. There is every reason to believe that there will be an increased acreage, together with increased use of fertilizer, as present cotton prices afford every inducement to plant a big crop. Should reports indicate an increased acreage, the prospects of a larger crop will commence to affect the views of the holders of cotton oil along in June-July, and possibly lead to a desire to clear out present stocks.

"Of course, this situation could be changed if a material advance in lard should take place, thus encouraging compound demand, but certainly, considering the fact that the Chicago lard stocks on April 1 showed a tremendous increase over the stocks of the 1st of March, making total Chicago stocks exceedingly heavy, and far above last year, it doesn't look encouraging for a rise in prices, while the

reports also show a liberal number of hogs on the farms, and there certainly is ample corn to feed them."

NOT AGREED ON TITLE.

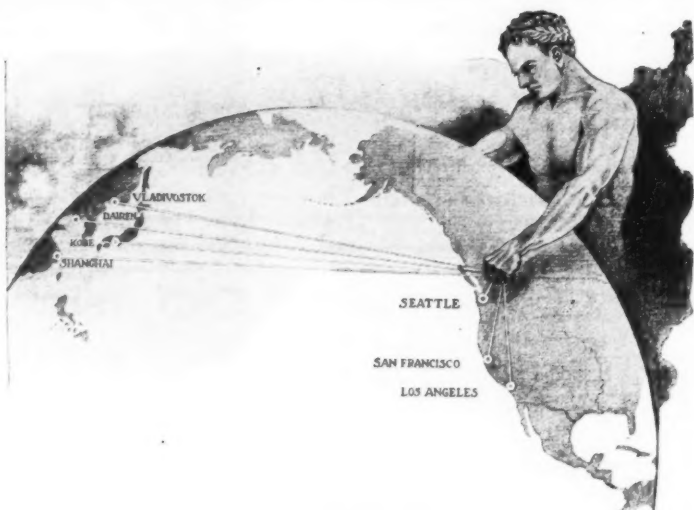
One of the features of the coming convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association at New Orleans, May 12, 13 and 14, will be the report of the Committee on Reorganization, the details of which appeared in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. In its report the committee recommended changing the name of the organization to the Edible Oil Millers' Association of America, so as to embrace competing vegetable oils as well as cottonseed oil. It appears that the view was not unanimous on this point, and a minority report has been filed, signed by E. M. Durham, of Vicksburg, Miss.; J. S. LeClercq, Dallas, Tex.; J. V. Wright, Tallulah, La.; W. N. Gregory, Hertford, N. C., and W. P. Battle, Memphis. The minority can see no advantage in changing the name, and opposes it. Other features of the proposed reorganization are also objected to.

COTTON OIL CONVENTIONS.

The Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will hold its annual meeting at New Orleans, May 12 to 14.

The National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association will have its annual meeting at Fort Worth, Tex., on May 18 to 21.

The Interstate Oil Mill Superintendents' Association will meet at Atlanta, Ga., June 2 to 4.



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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Irregular—Undertone Weak—Demand Slow—Cotton Oil Trade Fair—Government Report Bearish.

The cotton seed oil market on the New York Produce Exchange the past week has been decidedly irregular, but the undertone has been weak and trade has been maintained on a fairly liberal scale. During the latter part of last week prices rallied 1c to 1½c a pound from the low levels of the season within a few days, with a let-up in selling pressure, scattered short covering and catching of some stop loss orders. The South was a constant buyer, owing to the persistent strength in cotton, and the decidedly unfavorable weather conditions throughout the cotton belt, and with the prospect of a decrease in the cotton area instead of an increase as was anticipated a few weeks ago. The steadiness in lard late last week and the marked strength in the grain markets tended to check the selling somewhat and was a factor in the advance.

On the upturn, however, offerings increased and commission houses with Wall Street, Western and Southern connections were good sellers, and prices dropped almost as quickly 1c a pound from the high point of the week on the

July delivery, accompanied with considerable long liquidation and uncovering of stop loss orders. The feature of the break was the bearish government reports. In addition late in the week there was a decidedly weaker tendency in the grain markets and lard broke quite sharply to about the season's low levels, while the security market developed a weak undertone and declined quite rapidly on account of the money situation and influenced to a large extent by the financial troubles in Japan.

The financial situation of the world again became a factor in all commodity markets, and as a result bear sentiment increased materially in cotton oil quarters and renewed predictions were made that unless the situation changed materially, the market was due for a very sharp slump in the near future.

In the meantime, the underlying conditions were unchanged. Distribution of oil continues decidedly unsatisfactory, stocks continue to increase, the demand for compound lard has not improved sufficiently to bring about any revival or improvement in production and the undertone of other greases has been somewhat weaker. The lard position, with stocks continually increasing and a heavier movement of hogs under way, owing to the improvement in the rail situation and the unfavorable feeding proposition at the present time, owing to

the high levels of corn, continued an important feature against any immediate improvement in the price of cotton oil.

With cotton oil only about 1c a pound under lard, and with compound lard about 2c over the price of the pure article, it can be readily seen that any demand either domestic or export that develops will be for the pure article and not for the substitutes. The crude oil markets have also been weaker and offerings from the South have been somewhat freer. In the Southeast the markets sold off to 15½c on a prime basis, after selling at 16c a week ago, while in the Valley on a folio basis the market was quotable at around 15c.

The demand for crude oil is rather quiet at the present time. This is partly due to the fact that refiners' stocks are large, and their storage tanks are already holding about their full capacity, and in addition there is a shortage of tank cars. The South apparently is becoming uneasy over its crude holdings, and is anxious to have its oil refined before the warmer weather sets in, but there are many well-informed interests in the trade who cannot see their way clear in buying crude oil at present, and who believe that this condition will bring about a lower level not only of crude oil, but also a lower futures market.

The census bureau report on cotton seed and cotton seed products was rather interesting. The distribution during the month of March appears to have been about 30,308,000 lbs., against 63,199,000 lbs. a year ago, a decrease for the month

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of 32,891,000 lbs. compared with last year. Domestic distribution of refined oil for the 8 months was approximately 526,000,000 lbs., against 699,000,000 lbs. the same month last year, a decrease of about 173,000,000 lbs. from a year ago or the equivalent of approximately 433,000 bbls. The falling off in the distribution of oil according to the figures has been so great that the shortage in production this year compared with last year has been overcome the first 8 months of the season. Should this falling off continue at the same pace the carry-over of all old oil this year would be more than 200,000 bbls. greater than the carry over last year on a larger crop.

The stocks of refined oil were 47,000,000 lbs. more than last year; stocks of crude oil 24,000,000 lbs. less and the stocks of seed about 94,000 tons less. The decrease in the stocks of crude and the stocks of seed about offset the increase in the stocks of refined oil.

The report in detail follows:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
COTTONSEED:		
Stock, Aug. 1, tons.....	26,000	49,000
Received Aug. 1 to Mar. 31	3,894,000	4,015,000
Crushed, same time.....	3,705,000	3,786,000
On hand March 31.....	213,000	307,000
CRUDE OIL:		
Stock, Aug. 1, lbs.....	25,496,000	16,504,000
Produced, eight months.....	1,118,329,000	1,106,807,000
Shipped out, same time.....	1,016,198,000	983,069,000
On hand March 31.....	142,724,000	166,063,000
REFINED OIL:		
Stock, Aug. 1, lbs.....	148,489,000	265,875,000
Produced, 8 months.....	816,664,000	830,895,000
Stock, March 31.....	348,801,000	301,087,000
COTTON OIL:		
Imports, 8 months, lbs.....	16,672,000	11,174,000
Exports, same time.....	106,676,000	106,403,000
COTTON LINTERS:		
Produced, 8 months, bales.....	570,000	836,000
Exported, same time.....	34,000	64,000

The vegetable oils have also been irregular the past week, and after advancing with cotton oil the latter part of last week developed a weaker tone early this week, influenced largely by the Japanese financial situation. Domestic demand has not improved greatly, and offerings are fairly liberal, while England continued to offer oil to this market, and the belief is spreading that Japan will be forced, owing to the monetary situation, to dump part of its holdings on the American market. The result has been to make for cau-

tion on the part of the domestic trade, and the distribution has been somewhat retarded by the fresh developments in the financial situation locally. The tendency in lard and cottonseed oil was toward lower levels, with both at about the season's lowest levels, and induced scattered profit-taking in other oils. Spot supplies are not large, owing to the railroad strike. Soya bean oil, sellers' tanks, April shipment from the West, was around 14c, while reports were current of sales at 13½c for future shipment. Oriental peanut oil was quoted at around 17c in sellers' tanks, f.o.b. the Coast, May-June shipment.

SOYA BEAN OIL—The market was fairly active and about steady. The financial situation in Japan was unsettling. Sales were reported in Sellers' tanks at 14½c April shipment and 12¾c future shipment. Deodorized was quoted at 19½@20½c. Crude spot, 19c.

PEANUT OIL—The market was barely steady due to financial conditions in the Orient. Demand was fair but offerings were also larger. Oriental sellers' tanks was quoted at 17c, while deodorized was quoted at 22@24c.

CORN OIL—Demand is slow and the market was easier. Offerings however are not large. Crude in bbls. was quoted at 17@17½c and refined at 20@20½c.

PALM OIL—The market was dull and unchanged. Largoes was quoted at 15¼@16c; niger spot, 14¼@15c, and palm kernels at 19½@20c.

COCONUT OIL—The market was dull and steady. Manila prompt shipment was quoted at 17c, sellers' tanks f. o. b. the coast. Deodorized was quoted at 19½@20c. Ceylon sellers' tanks at 17¾c and cochin in bbls. N. Y., at 19½c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions:

Thursday, April 15, 1920.

Market closed strong.

Spot	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
May	2000	1880	1836	1885	a 1900
June	100	1855	1855	1900	a 1920
July	10000	1926	1865	1924	a 1927
Aug.	1000	1925	1915	1933	a 1940
Sept.	600	1930	1910	1930	a 1945
Oct.	100	1850	1850	1800	a 1874
Nov.	200	1775	1775	1750	a

Total sales, 15,700. Prime Crude S. E., 15¾c sales.

Friday, April 16, 1920.

Market closed strong.

Spot	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
May	4800	1950	1900	1940	a 1950
June				1975	a 1990
July	24400	1999	1925	1987	a 1990
Aug.	400	1950	1945	1990	a 1998
Sept.	600	2005	1965	1990	a 2010
Oct.	600	1975	1889	1970	a 1975
Nov.				1810	a 1850

Total sales, 32,400. Prime Crude S. E., 16c sales.

Saturday, April 17, 1920.

Markets closed easy.

Spot	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
May				1925	a 1940
June				1955	a 1975
July	5900	1980	1969	1969	a 1971
Aug.				1973	a 1977
Sept.	600	1995	1990	1987	a 1995
Oct.				1959	a 1965
Nov.				1800	a 1900

Total sales, 6,700. Prime Crude S. E., 16c, nominal.

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Monday, April 19, 1920.

Market closed active and weak.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1800	a 1900
May	3900	1900 1895	1889	a 1890
June			1910	a 1940
July	17300	1951 1935	1935	a 1936
Aug.	200	1954 1945	1938	a 1950
Sept.	900	1975 1955	1955	a 1960
Oct.	100	1880 1800	1800	a 1885
Nov.			1700	a 1790

Total sales, 22,800. Prime Crudes S. E., 16c, asked.

Tuesday, April 20, 1920.

Market closed easy.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1800	a
May	1800	1883 1860	1881	a 1889
June			1920	a 1940
July	7600	1942 1900	1924	a 1934
Aug.	100	1940 1940	1926	a 1945
Sept.	1000	1955 1920	1925	a 1960
Oct.			1825	a 1930
Nov.	100	1779 1799	1700	a 1800

Total sales, 11,800. Prime Crude S. E., 16c, asked.

Wednesday, April 21, 1920.

Market closed weak.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1850	a 1925
May	1100	1900 1860	1864	a 1868
June			1885	a 1899
July	6700	1950 1901	1900	a 1903
Aug.	200	1960 1960	1904	a 1912
Sept.	2900	1975 1920	1919	a 1921
Oct.			1800	a 1900
Nov.			1700	a 1780

Total sales, 11,100. Prime Crude S. E., 15½c sales.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GEORGIA CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

The 16th annual convention of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia will be held at Savannah, Georgia, Mon-

day and Tuesday, May 31 and June 1, 1920, with headquarters at the Savannah Hotel.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 22, 1920.—Crude cottonseed oil dull, 15c bid. 15½@16c asked in Southeast; 15c asked other directions. Mills are holding prime crude expecting an upward reaction at an early date. Good 7 per cent meal lower, \$68 asked, delivered at New Orleans. Hulls steady.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 22, 1920.—Cottonseed oil market dull, basis prime quoted at 15½c. Good 7 per cent meal steady at \$64.50. Hulls dull, \$12.50@13 loose; \$20 sacked.

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BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS
PEA BEANS
SHIOMARU—MARROW
SOYA
RANGOON WHITE



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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Further weakness developed at the close of the week with lard at new low records; selling was aggressive at times. Hogs were weak on Thursday and were also lower on Friday. Receipts were larger and, with the settlement of the strike, normal movement is expected. Stocks of products are so large that there is no immediate probability of any inroad into stocks to prevent pressure on markets. Domestic trade is expected to improve with better rail conditions East. Export conditions show no improvement today. The market was somewhat stronger due to the sharp advance in corn and reports of improved domestic trade.

Cottonseed Oil.

Near deliveries were at new low levels at the end of the week with decided pressure again on May selling, which was influenced by weakness in lard and weakness in the competing oils. Soya bean broke on the Japanese prices to 13c, rallied 1½c, but on Friday was again weak. Crude oil was dull and weak and there were reports of further pressure in the South. The buying for domestic account shows very little improvement, and consuming demand still reflects the position of lard and pressure of lard export demand at the lower prices seems to be unimproved. The market on Friday was slightly strong with the lard upturn.

Closing quotations on Friday: May, \$18.50@18.50; July, \$18.76@17.78; October, \$18.50@18.60.

Tallow.

City special quoted at 14½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 16½c. Extra oleo oil at 25¼c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 23, 1920—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$19.75@19.85; Middle West, \$19.45@19.55; city steam, \$18.50@18.75; refined continent, \$23.25; South America, \$23.50, Brazil kegs, \$24.50; compound, 22½@23c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 23, 1920.—Copa, fabrique, —fr; copra, edible, —fr; peanut, fabrique, —fr; peanut, edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, April 23, 1920—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 101s. 6d.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, April 23, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 104s.; crude, 92s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 23, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 117,940 quarters; to the Continent, 11,905 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 63,915 quarters; to the Continent, none; to other ports, nothing.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of live stock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Chicago.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	5,744	3,200	10,050
Swift & Co.	6,905	7,600	11,370
Morris & Co.	5,590	2,700	9,500
Wilson & Co.	4,596	4,800	5,422
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.		800	
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,918	1,400	
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	601		
Brennan Pkg. Co.			600
hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co.	3,000	hogs; Independent	
Pkg. Co., 1,100 hogs; Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.,			
6,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 900 hogs; William Davies			
Co., 2,800 hogs; Others, 4,700 hogs.			

Omaha.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Morris & Co.	3,271	4,768	2,190
Swift & Co.	7,130	5,799	7,401
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,117	7,742	4,073
Armour & Co.	5,842	8,557	6,735
Skinner Pkg. Co.	144		
J. W. Murphy		12,666	
Swartz & Co.		4,374	

Kansas City.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	1,748	908	2,890
Fowler Pkg. Co.	112		
Wilson & Co.	1,437	1,995	2,041
Swift & Co.	1,459	145	4,162
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,005		1,828
Morris & Co.	686	1,248	983
Others	417	294	

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 17, 1920:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	26,114
Kansas City	7,072
Omaha	7,861
East St. Louis	900
St. Joseph	9,200
Sioux City	3,155
Cudahy	653
South St. Paul	14,123
New York and Jersey City	3,521
Oklahoma City	1,743

HOGS.	
Chicago	40,600
Kansas City	3,899
Omaha	23,186
East St. Louis	5,300
St. Joseph	13,000
Sioux City	20,183
Cudahy	11,348
Cedar Rapids	5,012
Ottumwa	3,087
South St. Paul	24,397
New York and Jersey City	9,269
Oklahoma City	1,807

SHEEP.	
Chicago	36,432
Kansas City	12,094
Omaha	18,314
St. Joseph	15,600
Sioux City	2,872
Cudahy	50
South St. Paul	2,060
New York and Jersey City	4,500
Oklahoma City	25

WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Armour & Company in their weekly review of meat trade conditions say:

"Conditions generally have shown much improvement as receipts and shipments of livestock and meat products have increased substantially with the crumbling of the switchmen's strike. Business, however, still reflects the numbing effect of the strike.

"Liberal receipts of cattle at all markets could not be handled to the best advantage by the packers because of a scarcity of cars in which to ship these East. The railroads are having difficulty in getting empty cars back to the packing centers and the outlook is not very encouraging for much improvement in this condition next week. The beef trade has been brisk at steady prices.

"Demand for cured pork products has been growing steadily with the near approach of warm weather. Accumulated stocks are light and the price is relatively low. The demand for fresh pork still is very strong and shipments were general this week. The trade was at steady prices.

"Export trade shows some improvement in the form of scattered buying for European countries.

"Collections generally are good, being affected only in those communities which most felt the effects of the strike."

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920.

CATTLE.			
	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Chicago	7,000	7,500	3,000
Kansas City	1,500	700	3,500
Omaha	500	7,500	
St. Louis	250	900	
St. Joseph	500	1,500	300
Sioux City	1,400	6,000	300
St. Paul	125	800	
Oklahoma City	100	100	
Fort Worth	800		300
Milwaukee			
Denver	100	300	2,500
Louisville	100	400	100
Wichita	100	200	
Indianapolis	700	3,500	
Pittsburgh	140	200	50
Cincinnati	300	1,200	
Buffalo	200	500	200
Cleveland	400	2,000	800
Nashville, Tenn.	100		
Toronto	500	2,100	

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1920.

Chicago	21,000	26,000	15,000
Kansas City	8,000	5,500	8,500
Omaha	12,500	13,000	8,000
St. Louis	2,300	7,000	1,300
St. Joseph	6,500	15,000	4,000
Sioux City	4,000	9,500	300
St. Paul	1,700	4,500	1,300
Oklahoma City	3,000	2,500	
Fort Worth	10,000	1,500	14,000
Milwaukee		300	
Denver	200	400	2,300
Louisville	600	1,500	100
Wichita	1,400	1,700	
Indianapolis	1,500	5,000	100
Pittsburgh	800	1,000	1,000
Cincinnati	1,200	3,500	100
Buffalo	500	1,800	2,500
Cleveland	600	2,500	2,500
Nashville, Tenn.	500	1,800	
Toronto	4,000	2,000	

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1920.

Chicago	20,000	29,600	15,000
Kansas City	6,500	8,000	3,500
Omaha	9,000	16,000	13,000
St. Louis	4,000	12,000	500
St. Joseph	8,000	6,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,300	8,500	
St. Paul	1,600	6,500	100
Oklahoma City	1,400	1,200	
Fort Worth	4,500	1,200	6,000
Milwaukee	200	2,600	
Denver		200	
Louisville	200	1,000	100
Wichita	1,500	1,400	
Indianapolis	1,000	4,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	500	300
Cincinnati	600	2,000	100
Buffalo	200	1,500	3,000
Cleveland	200	2,500	500
Jersey City	240		
Nashville, Tenn.	100	200	
New York	11	14	
Toronto	700	900	

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1920.

Chicago	11,000	17,000	9,000
Kansas City	5,000	5,500	3,000
Omaha	7,000	14,000	8,000
St. Louis	2,200	9,000	800
St. Joseph	2,000	9,000	1,500
Sioux City	3,000	12,500	300
St. Paul	3,400	11,000	100
Indianapolis	1,200	4,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	800	1,100
Buffalo	300	1,800	2,000
Cleveland	300	2,500	800
Milwaukee	300	2,000	
Denver	200	2,000	100
Nashville	100	2,000	
Cincinnati	600	4,700	300
Oklahoma City	3,000	2,000	
Fort Worth	4,000	1,500	5,000
Wichita	200	800	300
Denver	400	1,800	18,400
Toronto	1,500	3,300	

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1920.

Chicago	14,000	41,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,800	2,800	1,000
Omaha	6,000	14,000	10,000
St. Louis	1,400	8,000	1,000
St. Joseph	1,500	8,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,000	12,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,400	5,800	100
Indianapolis	700	6,000	100
Pittsburgh	200	2,000	200
Buffalo	200	1,400	1,400
Cleveland	500	2,000	200
Milwaukee	300	1,500	100
Louisville	200	1,500	
Nashville	100	2,500	
Cincinnati	1,300	6,100	200
Oklahoma City	1,800	800	
Fort Worth	2,700	2,200	2,500
Wichita	400	1,000	100
Denver	1,400	2,100	5,400
Toronto	600	1,300	

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1920.

Chicago	8,000	37,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,500	2,500	5,000
Omaha	3,000	14,000	4,000
St. Louis	1,200	12,000	800
St. Joseph	600	6,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,500	9,500	1,500
St. Paul	1,300	7,200	100
Oklahoma City	1,800	1,000	
Fort Worth	4,500	2,000	4,500
Milwaukee	200	2,000	
Denver	200	700	8,000
Indianapolis	700	10,000	100
Pittsburgh	200	2,000	1,500
Cincinnati	700	7,600	200
Buffalo	600	8,000	2,300

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS ENDING APRIL 17, 1920.

Jersey City	2,706	2,395	1,749	7,041
New York	293	2,325	768	1,978
Central Union	522	380	1,983	250
Total week	3,521	5,110	4,500	9,269
Previous week	9,646	16,433	25,338	22,999
Two weeks ago	7,066	21,032	22,627	27,557

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES steady. One local packer moved out a line of branded hides at steady levels, being a consummation of the inquiry for such stock reported yesterday. Texas steers of April kill made 33½¢ for a couple of cars, while some March-April extremes brought 30c, in connection with about 10,000 branded cows at the same figure, making a total movement of about 15,000 hides at that price. Colorado steers of similar kill brought 30½¢ again for a round lot and butts in similar quantity brought former price of 32c, including a few Aprils. Interest continues to be manifested by spread leather tanners in Eastern spready hides, sales at 48c being made to include 6'4" goods and at 49c for wide kosher spreads. No efforts being made to take on the moderately ample unsold stocks of winter native hides as yet. Good inquiry continues for branded hides and additional business is expected shortly in cows at about 30c, as no efforts are being made to advance quotations on slaughter prior to date. Native steers are quoted at 35@38c; Texas at 33½¢; butts, 32c; Colorados, 30½¢; branded cows, 30c; heavy cows, 35c asked; lights, 35@38c, as to datings; native bulls, 30c last paid and nominal and branded bulls at 27c, last paid.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet. Business is at a standstill due to traffic conditions. Local holders still view the market optimistically and anticipate good business as soon as the shipping situation loosens up. Holders feel very kindly toward the heavy end of the list as most likely to reflect the better feeling in hides, due to apparent scarcity of such weight goods in both packer and country markets and to reduced supplies of foreign hides of such weights. Extremes are available in moderately ample way locally and from the surrounding markets at a variety of prices. All weight hides from originating sections are quoted at 22@25c delivered basis. Heavy steers quoted 30@32c; heavy cows and butts quoted at 23@26c asked as to descriptions; extremes are quoted at 28@29c for 25 to 50 lbs. current stock, while straight weights are quoted at 30@32c last paid; grub free hides are available at 34@36c and recent sales as high as 38c have been recorded. Branded hides quoted at 20@22c flat; country packer branded hides quoted at 26@28c; bulls at 22@24c; country packer bulls at 27@29c lately paid and glue hides at 14@16c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES slow. Twin Cities markets do not reflect any improved conditions. Holders of hides still have moderately ample unsold stocks which they are desirous of moving, soliciting counter bids without much success. Heavy hides are available at 24@26 cents as to qualities and light hides at 30@32c; most offerings containing a scattering of grubs. All weight hides are quoted at 23@25c delivered basis; bulls quoted at 21@23c; kipskins quoted nominal at 37½@40c; calfskins quoted 45@47½¢ nominal; horse \$11.75@12.00 flat last paid.

CALFSKINS—A car of local first salted city calfskins sold at 50c, according to Eastern advices. Local sellers as a rule ask 55c but do not appear at all firm in their views. Collections continue of rather ample proportions and collectors are generally caught up with former sales so that business is anticipated at some price

or other in the very near future. Outside city skins are generally held for 55c but not considered worth over 50c for best lots. Country skins quoted at 45@47½¢ nominal; deacons, \$3.75@4.00; slunks, \$2.50@4.00; kipskins quoted at 45c nominal for first salted goods; resalted cities at 42½@45c and countries at 40@42½¢ asked.

DRY HIDES quiet. Heavy Western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim quoted at 39@40c; light stock at 41@43c.

HORSE HIDES—Country run of hides quoted at \$12.00@12.50 for business, inside said to be bid; renderer hides \$13.00@13.50. Ponies and glues half rates; coltskins at \$1.00@1.35.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer sheep and lambskins quoted steady at \$4.25@4.35 last paid as to qualities. Market well cleaned out. Shearlings quoted \$1.80@1.90. Dry Western pelts, 37½@42½¢; pickled skins average, \$13.50@15.00 per dozen; common goats quoted at \$1.75@2.25 and angoras at \$2.75@3.25 nominal.

HOGSKINS steady at \$1.00@1.15 nominal for country run of skins, rejected pigs and glues half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 10@10½¢; No. 2's at 8½@9½¢ and No. 3's at 6@8c nominal.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—There has been marked activity in spready natives this week and several sales are reported. One packer sold his production of spready May to December at 48c. These are to run 6'4" and up and it is estimated production will be about one car per month. Another large packer is reported to have sold a car monthly from June to December of spready native steers at 49c. These, however, are to run 8'6" and up. Trades have been made recently on basis of 2c reduction for No. 2 hides. Holders of spready natives are firm in their ideas of 50c basis, 6'8" basis in May and up. (Later)—Sale of car March-April bulls reported at 30c. Small packer hides—Buyers are showing little interest in offerings. The opening up of the embargo at various points has had a tendency to improve the situation but not

to the extent necessary to put sufficient life into the market to develop trading. Steers quoted 33@35; small packer cows, 32@33; bulls, 28@29; brands, 28.

COUNTRY HIDES—Sale is reported of 1,000 country bulls at 25c. Buyers have shown a market preference for free of grub stock and these are receiving good inquiry. Market on other descriptions, however, is in a waiting position.

SOUTHERNS—Southerns remain in need of support. Middle section extremes and kips 15 to 50 are available at 32c. Northern sections equal quantity packer and country hides, cows, steers are available at 26.

CALFSKINS—Eastern market reports sale of calfskins at 59c. New York reports sale of calfskins on basis of \$5. \$6@7. Some sellers are advancing their ideas to \$5.25, \$6.26, \$7.25. Philadelphia available at \$5, \$6@7.

HORSEHIDES—Market is quiet. Fronts quoted \$9.50; butts, \$4.00. Renderers holding firm at \$13.50@14.50.

IMPORTED DRY HIDES—Situation quiet and waiting. New York reports sale of 500 Antioquas at 40½¢, last sale price 40c; 1,200 Orinocos also changed hands at 40c, which figure corresponds with last paid price; 350 La Guayras sold at 39½¢, last sale price. Other quotations remain unchanged.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES—Market remains steady. Sale of 8,000 La Plata steers is reported consummated at \$93.00 Argentine gold, and 12,000 Las Palmas steers at \$91.00. Otherwise conditions remain the same and market in same position as heretofore reported.

Toronto.

CITY HIDES—City butcher hides, green flats, 25c; calfskins, green, flats, 50c; veal kip, 30c; lambskins, \$2.75@3.

COUNTRY MARKETS—Beef hides, flats, cured, heavy, 20@25c; green heavy, 20@23c; cured, light, 25@30c; green light, 24@28c; deacon and bob calf, \$1.50 @3; horsehides, country take-off, No. 1, \$10@11.



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 21.

The meager receipts of cattle during the strike period were quickly gobbled up by hungry buyers, and on Wednesday, the 14th, the "high time," the few cattle that were here sold anywhere from \$1.50@2.50 per cwt. higher than a few weeks ago, the extreme top of the market being \$16.00 for prize beefs of all weights, and while on Monday of this week there were a few loads of finished weighty beefs that sold from \$14.50@15.00, today, Wednesday, \$14.00 is buying the best on the boards. In other words, the strike-time upturn has been more than lost and plenty of cattle, especially the better grades, are anywhere from \$2.00@3.00 per cwt. under the extreme high point in the trade, with choice steers of all weights selling all the way from \$13.00@14.00; the bulk of the good corn-feds from \$11.50@12.75; medium and short-fed grades, \$10.00@11.50, and cheap killers from \$8.50@10.00.

The market on butcher stuff, with a big supply, is mostly 50c@1.00 per cwt. lower this week with the good to choice grades showing the most decline. Medium kinds have not been in quite as big supply as the good to choice grades and have not suffered quite as big a decline. The market on these canners is very dull, in fact, they are selling at the lowest point of the season and a good many of the thin grades are selling down to \$4.50@4.75. The yards have been loaded with yearlings which have sold \$1.00 per cwt. lower this week, and this class of cattle has more than lost the big advance which we had here during the strike tieup.

Erratic markets have prevailed since the strike ended. For instance, on Monday of this week, with a moderate run of 24,000 hogs, the trade ruled active and 25@50c higher, but in anticipation of a liberal marketward movement the balance of the week the market closed with part of the advance lost, and on Tuesday, with 27,000 fresh receipts, Monday's advance was wiped out and about 7,000 hogs were left over, while today, Wednesday, with 16,000 fresh arrivals, making about 23,000 on sale, the trade ruled 25c higher on choice light and medium grades selling from \$16.00@16.50 with the extreme top \$16.75. Other grades ruled about steady at Tuesday's general level of values, with choice butchers and medium mixed hogs selling from \$15.25@15.75; prime heavy and heavy mixed packing grades \$14.50@15.00, and rough heavy packers from \$12.75@13.25.

The sheep and lamb trade has held strong and active, while the cattle and hog markets have occupied a very depressed condition and downward tendency during the past few days. This condition, of course, is owing to light supplies and it doesn't seem possible that an overstocked market could prevail at any time during the coming two months. Prevailing quotations follow: Good to choice woolled lambs, \$21.00@21.75; fair to best clipped lambs, \$18.00@19.00; poor to medium, \$16.00@17.00; culls, \$13.00@14.50; good to choice clipped yearlings, \$16.25@17.00; fair to best clipped wethers, \$14.25@14.75; good to choice clipped ewes, \$13.25@13.75; well-wooled shearing lambs, \$19.00@20.00; good to choice spring lambs, \$23.00@24.00.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 21.

Another big advance in lambs, with hog prices strong to a shade higher and cattle steady to lower were conditions in the livestock market today. Spring lambs sold up to \$21.75, the highest price at the sheep pens this year, and fed lambs were generally 25@50c higher. Trade in cattle opened slowly, with prices weak to 25c lower than Tuesday's decline, the market was down to the low point of the season. Receipts today were 5,000 cattle, 5,500 hogs, and 1,500 sheep, compared with 450 cattle, 300 hogs, and 250 sheep a week ago, and 9,300 cattle, 17,450 hogs, and 17,260 sheep a year ago. Railroads are improving their train service and switchmen who were on a strike are resuming work. However, normal conditions have not been established.

Conditions in Chicago, where 11,000 cattle were held over from Tuesday and 11,000 arrived today, caused dull demand at all markets. Here, prices were 15@25c lower and down to the low point of the season. Chicago prices have declined more than \$2.00 a hundred pounds since Thursday of last week. Shipping outlet for meats remains small, and largely responsible for the dull trade in beef cattle. The best steers here today sold at \$13.25@13.75, and others brought \$11.50@13.00. Cows and heifers were in better demand than steers. Veal calves were steady.

The hog market today opened steady to 10c higher, and closed 15@25c lower, top \$15.35, and bulk of sales \$14.50@15.25. Packers bought most of the offerings, which were medium to strong weights. Shippers are unable to get consignments East, and light weight hogs are maintaining smaller premium over heavies than two weeks ago. Very few pigs or stock hogs are coming.

Demand for sheep and lambs continues urgent with prices 25@50c higher. Small 77-lb. spring lambs sold at \$21.75, or up to the high record level in April, 1918. Fed lambs sold at \$20.25@20.50, but nothing prime was offered and the quotation for finished lambs was raised to \$21.00; clipped lambs sold up to \$17.75.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., April 21.

Following a return to normal traffic conditions, a substantial increase in cattle receipts this week was to be expected. So far this week supplies are more than double the receipts of the same period last year. Corn-fed beefs weighing from 1,200 to around 1,400 lbs. have been fairly plentiful but the percentage of heavy finished steers continues small, with trend to values in most branches of the trade quite a little lower. Best steers that are now selling around \$13.00@13.50 show a decline of from 50c@1.00 as compared with last week's close. An extreme top of \$14.00 was registered Monday. Cows and heifers show a decline of about 50c and a spread of \$7.50@10.00 in taking the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef grades. Canners are selling as low as \$4.50 and choice beef cows and heifers as high as \$11.50.

Supplies of stockers and feeders have been limited and while demand is not very broad, prices are perhaps a quarter higher than at last week's close. Good stock and feeding steers are quotable at \$9.50@11.50.

Receipts of hogs this week have been averaging around 13,000 to 14,000 head daily, but packers apparently have access to a broad outlet for product and the trade, while very uneven, shows some improvement. Buying preference still centers on choice light and smooth butcher hogs and these are selling at the usual premiums over lard weights. A healthy shipping demand exists for light hogs at \$14.75@15.30, with packers putting up butcher-weight droves largely at \$14.25@14.75. Heavy hogs are finding an outlet around \$14.00@14.50, but very few are selling under the even money.

Fat sheep and lambs have been going steadily upward until current values are the highest of the season to date and with the exception of April top prices in 1918 the trade is higher than ever before. Choice light lambs reached \$20.85 this week with plain, heavy weights moving around \$20.00@20.25. Shorn lambs have advanced to \$18.15. Sheep have been scarce, but a few ewes sold up to \$15.25. The movement to the country is seasonably small but outside buyers are paying up to \$20.00 for good shearing lambs. Receipts are running fairly liberal for this time of the year.

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared with a month and year ago, are reported by the Markets Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending April 15, 1920, as follows:

	Receipts		Top price good lambs	
	Week ending week, Apr. 15, 1919.	Same week ending week, Apr. 8, 1919.	Week ending week, Apr. 15, 1919.	Same week ending week, Apr. 8, 1919.
Toronto (T.C.S.)	111	423	150	\$21.00
Montreal (P.T.C.S.)	47	127	20	17.00
St. Chs. (P.T.C.S.)	47	127	20	17.00
Montreal (E.C.S.)	60	100	43	17.00
Winnipeg	22	2	10	16.00
Calgary	370	1,134	11	13.00
Edmonton	78	11	11	13.00

SAVING TIME IN FILLING ORDERS.

(Continued from page 42.)

also makes the crates firm when set up, for as many eyes as necessary may be screwed into the sides, and the end of the rod passed through them.

When packing the orders into these crates the greatest care should be taken to pack them in the same order in which they are going to be delivered. If the driver can start in at one end of the load and keep right on finding the packages for the customers, without being obliged to look through one or more baskets, he is going to make a great deal better time in delivering.

Saving time in filling orders may look like a small thing, but even in the smallest business enough may be saved in this way to make the bank balance look a lot better at the end of the year. Most of the saving can be made by applying a little thought and attention to the problem. A little investment in equipment to increase the effectiveness of present delivery vehicles and drivers will yield considerably better returns than making the much larger investment that will be required to buy a new vehicle and hire a new driver.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

C. S. Lyons will shortly install an ice-making plant at Danville, Ky.

The Memphis Packing Corp., Memphis, Tenn., is erecting a \$325,000 cold storage plant.

The Perry Electric Co., Perry, Fla., will shortly install a 30-ton capacity ice machine.

The Lexington Ice Co., Lexington, Ky., has increased its capital from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

The Texas Ice Co., Beaumont, Tex., has increased its capital from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

The Texas Public Service Co., Bay City, Tex., is making provision for a 15-ton-daily ice plant.

A loss of \$200,000 has been caused to the property of the City Ice Co., of Kansas City, Mo., by a fire of unknown origin.

Noel & Co., of Nashville, announce they are contemplating the construction of a cold storage and creamery plant at Lewisburg, Tenn.

The Bridgewater Creamery & Ice Corp., Bridgewater, Va., has increased its capital from \$15,000 to \$100,000. Extensive improvements are planned.

The Stanislaus County Farm Bureau of Modesto, Cal., announces it is seriously thinking of erecting a cold storage plant

for its members to cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

The Gadsden Ice & Coal Co. has been organized at Gadsden, Ala., with a capital of \$100,000. The officers are C. B. Foreman, president; B. W. Pruet, vice-president; and J. McCleskey, secretary and treasurer.

The Albion Cold Storage Co. has been organized at Albion, N. Y., with a capitalization of \$55,300. The venture is headed by former Mayor Schuyler Hazard, who will have general supervision of the plant now being used and will authorize extensive improvements.

POULTRY IN COLD STORAGE.

Holdings of frozen poultry in cold storage on April 1, 1920, according to a report of the Bureau of Markets, compared with the same month last year show a decrease in all classes of the following percentages: broilers, 53.9; roasters, 20.5; fowls, 44.3; turkeys, 47.7; miscellaneous, 22.5; or a total decrease of 33.9 per cent. For March,

1920, compared with March of a year ago, the total decrease in poultry of all classes was 15.3 per cent.

Figures detailing the holdings for the periods above designated are:

	Apr. 1, 1920.	Apr. 1, 1919.	Mar. 1, 1920.	Mar. 1, 1919.
Broilers	5,622,584	12,196,437	6,868,180	14,230,405
Roasters	21,660,382	27,244,027	27,682,589	30,455,491
Fowls	13,134,393	23,581,352	18,383,986	28,067,741
Turkeys	4,332,710	8,068,750	5,990,815	10,116,956
Miscel.	16,442,510	21,206,072	19,795,046	26,756,927
Total	61,402,579	92,896,338	78,420,616	109,627,220

MEAT CONTROL IN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 19.)

since the Arbitration Courts in Australia presume that both sides are organized. Therefore, any voice from the stock owners is practically the combined opinion of the owners of sheep and cattle. This will help to facilitate the handling the Australian meat problem, which is reaching a most interesting stage.

Opening Meat Plants in Queensland.

Preparations are now being made to start the meat works in Queensland, where beef is mostly treated. At present only one works is operating, and that is deal-

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Buffalo—Keystone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.

Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuie & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.; C. Ben Thompson & Co., 505 Common St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

ing with some canned goods. The first start will be made in North Queensland, where several of the big works were held up for the greater part of last year through industrial troubles. As a result of the decision of the Arbitration Court it is possible that a quieter time may be experienced this year. The works expect a fair run, having in view a fairly large number of cattle. The season has become a little more satisfactory and that will further help to bring on the cattle rapidly.

The fact that Vestey's works at Darwin have refused to open this year, owing to industrial troubles and the difficulties of getting coal, will mean the removal of some thousands of head of cattle from the Northern Territory into Queensland for treatment this season.

In Victoria the works are operating on sheep and lambs, the supply of which has kept up beyond expectations. The seasonal conditions in New South Wales have prevented operations, while in South Australia a strike led to the export works being held up for seven weeks, the men ultimately surrendering.

The export of rabbits, which had assumed large dimensions, was held up during the war owing to the necessity of giving preference to beef and mutton. A large quantity of rabbits has been in stores, and now the works are operating again, a great incentive to the trade being the high prices obtained for furs. It is announced by the imperial government that space has been allotted for 20,000 tons of frozen rabbits, in addition to the 8,000 tons already allowed for.

Conditions in New Zealand.

The absence of shipping to carry the mutton in stores has led to a critical position in New Zealand. This is especially the case in the Hawke's Bay district, where several of the works have had to cease killing until some relief is obtained. The number of carcasses in stores at the beginning of the season was estimated at just under 4 million, while the works had a capacity for 7,700,000 carcasses. The whole of this balance would not provide for the output of the works if allowed to run without interruption.

The British government intimated that it did not wish to renew the contract with New Zealand after June next, but in view of the large quantity of imperial meat in cold stores, agreed to extend the term for

a few months to enable the works to be cleared, or at least the quantity reduced. The British Board of Trade, however, has intimated to New Zealand that the Dominion will be placed in the same position with regard to the supply of meat as Argentina and Australia. The Prime Minister of New Zealand was most favorable to another year's contract with the imperial government after June if it could be obtained.

In view of the scarcity of shipping there has been a great outcry in New Zealand regarding the order of the British government to discontinue telescoping of mutton carcasses.

Vestey Brothers Investigated.

A royal commission has been investigating matters connected with the Northern Territory and incidentally inquired into allegations that Vestey Brothers were part of the so-called "American meat

trust." The manager of the works in Australia, Mr. C. W. Conacher, gave the suggestion an emphatic denial, and incidentally mentioned that the company had offered to sell out to the Australian government, which controls the Territory. Mr. Flannery, who appeared before the commission on behalf of Vestey Brothers next day, made a further denial of the allegation, and also of the contention that the company had exercised influence over the administration of the Territory.

As a matter of fact British war taxation, which bore more heavily on British concerns than on foreign competitors, made it impossible for such firms as Vestey Brothers to compete under such conditions, according to their published statement. By removing their headquarters to the United States they were in a better position to compete with American packers. Therefore instead of being absorbed by American packers, they went to America to compete with them on more even terms.

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NOW AFTER HIDES AND LEATHER.

The latest congressional committee investigation had to do with hides, leather and shoes, the Senate Committee on Manufactures having instituted hearings as the result of a resolution to determine the cause of present shoe and leather prices.

As usual, meat packers are charged with control of the hide market. A magazine writer who was the principal witness this week in the hearings at Washington, though admitting that he knew nothing about the hide or leather business, charged that American packers controlled the situation both here and in Argentina and Australia by the manner in which they bought and sold hides.

A statement filed with the committee by one packer dealt with this subject succinctly as follows:

"We do not buy hides. We buy cattle of which hides are a by-product. The only hides we sell are those taken from the cattle killed in our own abattoirs."

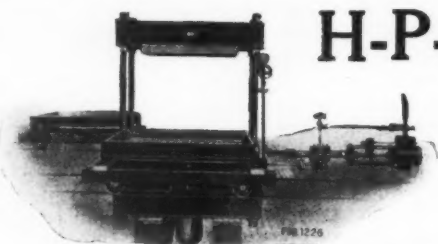
The statement quoted statistics of hide prices from 1913 to 1919, refuting incorrect statements made, and continued: "In answer to your question whether raw hides are cheaper now than at any time since America's entrance into the war, during early part of our participation in war hide prices were lower than they are today. Before the end of the war, however, they were higher than they are today. Answering your question whether domestic hides are plentiful, we do not consider domestic hides plentiful as we have only one-half as many hides as we had one year ago at this time."

The Federal Trade Commission also filed a report of its investigation.

STOCKMEN OPPOSE PACKER LAWS.

The annual convention of the Montana Cattlemen's Association, held at Billings, Mont., this week, adopted resolutions opposing restrictive legislation against the meat packing industry, and favoring a cessation of such attacks, at least until an opportunity had been given to try out the effects of the recent court decree regulating and limiting meat packers' operations which was obtained by the Department of Justice.

At the convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association at Cheyenne, Wyo., last week a resolution favoring specific restrictive legislation met with a tie vote, but was declared adopted upon the filing of a bunch of 99 proxies by an anti-packer delegate after the vote had been taken. The vote was 23 to 23, out of a membership of 1,600.

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OIL EXPERT WITH BRECHT COMPANY

The Brecht Company of St. Louis announce the engagement of Mr. R. D. Oilar in their vegetable oil refining and hydrogenating department. Mr. Oilar is a well-known technical chemist with many years' practical experience, and is a graduate of Purdue University. He has been connected with refinery work, compound and lard refining and the soap business for a good many years. He was also director of several local plants of the American Cotton Oil Co., and has done considerable work of a scientific nature in cotton oil.

Mr. Oilar for some years was the first official cotton oil grader for the New York Produce Exchange, and his knowledge of the operation of refining plants and his many years of practical experience in this field will be of value to the clients of The Brecht Company.

WESTINGHOUSE EMPLOYEES CAFETERIA.

On April 6, when the largest industrial eating place in the world was officially opened by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, Pa., evidence was given of what the larger manufacturers of today are doing in the way of providing for the comforts of their employees. This new cafeteria, which is a three-story reinforced concrete and brick building; 236 ft. by 100 ft., has a seating capacity on the first two floors alone of nearly 2000 persons. In addition, on the third floor is a dining room with a capacity of 500 and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1000.

The first and second floors are devoted to cafeteria service, a section being reserved for women employees of the company. By means of the auditorium on the third floor a suitable meeting place for the various employees' associations and organizations is obtained. The auditorium is equipped with a stage 26 ft. by 18 ft. complete with foot-lights, stage settings, and a convenient dressing room. A motor-driven motion picture machine of the latest type is installed in an asbestos booth in the rear of the auditorium, and will be used in connection with various lectures, entertainments and other gatherings held under the auspices of the Company or some of its employees' organizations.

MEMPHIS PACKING PLANT.

The Memphis Packing Corporation at their recent annual stockholders' meeting voted to incorporate in their plans several extensions, the largest of which will be the building of a cold storage warehouse for public service. The original capital stock of \$1,000,000 was increased to \$2,000,000, and the first issue is all sold; also a substantial amount of the second issue has been sold. The construction of the packing plant is approximately half completed, and they are starting plans for the cold storage building. It is anticipated that the plant will be ready for operation in September.

The plans and specifications for the cold storage plant will be handled by

General Manager M. P. Burt, as were the plans and specifications for the packing plant. Mr. Burt is a practical packing-house expert. The packing plant is quite a departure from the old standard plans, many new features being embodied that it is said will go to reduce the cost of construction and cost of operation.

President Joseph Newburger and Manager Burt visited both large and small packinghouses in St. Louis and Chicago last week getting pointers on market and other conditions.

NEW ABATTOIR IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Organization of the City Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of catering to the requirements of small wholesale butchers and retail meat dealers, was announced several days ago by Chas. W. Sedwick, head of the Sedwick Commission Co. The plant will have a capacity of 200 hogs, 50 cattle and 100 calves daily. The contract for the entire equipment has been awarded to The Brecht Company.

"BOSS" HOG KILLING EQUIPMENT.

Packers, as shrewd business men, keep themselves well posted on matters of interest published by their official organ. They also read the advertisements and compare what is claimed for machinery other than what they use for the same purpose. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., for years an advertiser in The National Provisioner, is familiar with these facts, one of which was substantiated by a report it received last week through its vice-president, John J. Dupps, Sr. At the plant of John J. Felin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., he was informed by young Mr. Felin and the superintendent, Mr. Ford, that with the "Boss" hog killing outfit in use in their plant since last fall, they can easily clean 1,100 hogs and have them in the cooler in less than three hours.

Felin & Co. are highly pleased with the good work of their "Boss" Jerkless Hog Hoist and "Boss" U Hog Dehairing Machine, and say they will gladly show these machines in operation to those contemplating the installation of up-to-date hog-killing machinery.

Marketing Hogs by Motor Truck

Transportation of hogs to stockyards by means of auto-truck has shown a marked increase during the past few years, according to figures gathered from packing companies at Indianapolis, Ind., Sioux City, Ia., St. Joseph, Mo., and Omaha, Neb. The largest increase noted is that of the first six months of 1919 over the same period of 1918, a gain of nearly 33 per cent.

The markets named were selected because conditions there were such as to facilitate the gathering of such data. Observations at other points, namely Kansas City, East St. Louis and Denver, indicate the same tendency to haul increasing numbers of hogs to market by auto truck.

Due to car shortage, the "trucked in" division at Indianapolis, one of the most important hog centers in the country, is growing rapidly, over 50 per cent of the hog receipts coming in via motor trucks. An average of 7,000 to 9,000 hogs are received daily in this way.

Sioux City is also a good illustration of the growing tendency in this direction. The stock yards at this point received 21,531 "driven in" hogs in six months, October to March, 1917-18. In the corresponding period of 1918-19, the "driven in" receipts were 40,274. This is an increase of 268 carloads, or 91 per cent.

In explaining the situation F. L. Eaton, president of the stockyards at this point, said that few cattle are brought in by trucks or teams.

Hogs Chiefly Carried in Trucks.

"Some calves are brought that way and a few sheep, but the motor truck business is represented almost entirely by the increase in hog receipts," he said. "Fewer hogs are brought in horse-drawn wagons than in former years."

Hogs are being marketed at Sioux City

via motor truck from distances up to 30 miles, and predictions are freely made that with the advent of better roads the zone can readily and profitably be increased to 75 miles.

"All indications point to a continued increase in this business," added Mr. Eaton. "In our immediate territory nearly every county has voted for hard surfaced roads, and when these are completed, receipts by motor truck will be much greater than at present."

Figures gathered at South St. Joseph show that the total number of hogs received in a six months' period of 1919, 63,671, exceeded by 42 per cent the total receipts of the corresponding six months in 1918, 44,729. Omaha, during the same period, registered an increase of 16 per cent. The receipts at this point were 92,780 in 1918 and 108,174 in 1919.

South St. Paul, Minn., also an important hog center, shows an increase of 25 per cent in "driven in" hogs of 1918 over 1917. The increase will exceed this percentage this year, it is predicted.

Since farmers, in utilizing the auto truck, bring their hogs in at night when it is cool, some markets—notably Omaha—have a night force to further this conservation.

That the motor truck and good roads have gone a long way to solve the problem of preventing deterioration of product before it reaches the market is the opinion of a number of packers.

While hogs have been the principal product hauled in motor trucks, it is also noted that these vehicles have been used in greatly increased numbers for the transportation of produce. It is also noted that by this system losses in these perishables have been cut down to considerable extent.

Chicago Section

J. H. Hailey, a well-known broker of Houston, Tex., visited Chicago this week.

Sam Stretch, the spice man, brought the sunshine to Chicago with him this week, as usual. Too bad he comes so seldom.

T. W. Tomlinson, of Denver, Colo., secretary of the American National Livestock Association, was in the city this week.

J. F. Smith, head of Swift & Company's lard and oil department, returned this week from a month's tour of the South and East.

The Wilson Fellowship Club of Chicago held its annual dinner at the Congress Hotel on Saturday evening, April 17. President Thomas E. Wilson was the principal speaker.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago, on shipments sold out, for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1920, averaged 18.70 cents a pound and ranged from 13.00 to 24.00 cents a pound.

Wireless reports "Dick" Howes safe amidst war alarms in Germany. A case of grapefruit passed along by Swift friends via a steamship steward is said to have made Dick solid with the Hamburgians.

John W. Hall will open new and commodious offices in the Webster building during the coming week. The influx of out-of-town visitors necessitates a special reception room for their entertainment.

Alfred L. Arthur of Chicago, secretary of the Allied Packers, Inc., was married on April 12 to Miss Elsie Juliet Scheu of Weehawken, N. J. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents. On their return to Chicago the couple will reside at the Madison Park hotel.

Prominent outside packers who visited Chicago this week were Morton Mann-

heimer of the Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind., and Gustav Bischoff, Jr., of the St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Jeff Gibbons, general manager of the Texas Union Packing Co., Houston, Tex., which is to erect a big plant at the head of ocean navigation at Houston, was in Chicago this week renewing old acquaintances and looking up the latest wrinkles in packinghouse construction and equipment.

Hiram Bicket, formerly in the provision department of Morris & Company at Chicago headquarters, and latterly vice-president of Joseph Stern & Sons Co., New York, has been put in charge of the Morris provision department and will again make Chicago his headquarters. J. H. Burns goes to New York to take his place there.

Arthur W. Polzin, formerly of the fertilizer raw material department of one of the large packers, is now associated with the Davidson Commission Co. Mr. Polzin's previous record is such as would justify his being a most valuable asset to the Davidson company, where he will conduct the fertilizer and stock food material department.

Purchases of livestock by Chicago packers for the first four days of this week were as follows: Monday, 12,751 cattle, 2,464 calves, 10,294 hogs and 8,805 sheep; Tuesday, 10,920 cattle, 5,602 calves, 18,457 hogs and 9,239 sheep; Wednesday, 8,394 cattle, 5,643 calves, 11,437 hogs and 8,093 sheep; Thursday, 8,394 cattle, 8,176 calves, 32,703 hogs and 5,617 sheep.

Stenographers, clerks, cashiers and other women employees of Wilson & Co. have organized a sewing club, in an effort to combat the high cost of clothing by making their own summer and vacation outfits. Each of the more than 100 members has pledged to fashion a complete outfit for the summer. The girls gather twice weekly in the recreation rooms for women at the company's offices, 4100 South Ashland avenue, and receive practical lessons and assistance in cutting material from patterns, as well as other fettaures attendant upon making dresses. Demon-

strations are also made showing the best method of selecting materials to obtain a maximum of value. This practical work is under the direction of Miss Eleanor Ahern, head of the company's domestic science department.

"UNCLE BILLY" RUSSELL PASSES.

William J. Russell, packinghouse pioneer and beef expert, died on Sunday, April 18, at his home, 5231 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Russell was 67 years old, and had been connected with Swift & Company since 1887. To thousands of employes of the firm and others he was known as "Uncle Billy," having won their affection as well as their recognition as one of the big factors in the development of the business.

Hq first entered the packinghouse field at the invitation of Louis F. Swift, now president of the company, as a beef salesman in the packinghouse market at Chicago. He later became manager and held that position for more than thirty years.

Nearly all of the second and a number of the third generation of the Swift family received their early insight into the beef business from "Billy" Russell. Many of the general men, executives and branch house managers, too, developed under his guidance. He numbered among his personal friends the late Gustavus F. Swift, founder of Swift & Company, the late Roger C. Sullivan, Charles A. Comiskey and a host of others.

Mr. Russell was among the first to get away from the selling of beef in the whole carcass, substituting the beef cut system—selling the retailer the parts of meat he could best dispose of to his trade. His activities in the industry took him into foreign lands, and he was well known in Buenos Aires and London.

He is survived by a widow and one son, William J. Russell, Jr., a department head of Swift & Company. Funeral services were held on April 21, attended by a very wide representation of the trade.

Fred J. Anders Chas. H. Reimers

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Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

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**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 21.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 30½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 30¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 29½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 29¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 28¾¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 28¼¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 29¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 28½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 28¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 27¾¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 27¼¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 27¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 30¼¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 30¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 29¾¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 29½¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 28½¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 30¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 29½¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 29¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 28½¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 27½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 16¾¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 15½¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 15¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 14¾¢. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 16¾¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 15½¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 15¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 14¾¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 38¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 35¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 29¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 31¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 29¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 27¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 23¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 22¢.

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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*Recleaned Whole and Ground
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CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

WATCH PAGE 53 FOR BARGAINS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 13.....	4,721	1,013	4,560	4,721
Tuesday, April 13.....	3,596	1,573	3,399	6,298
Wednesday, April 14.....	3,819	1,215	6,305	8,396
Thursday, April 15.....	9,035	1,570	8,617	11,872
Friday, April 16.....	11,973	962	15,438	7,155
Saturday, April 17.....	7,911	416	7,413	2,739
Total last week.....	39,847	6,749	45,736	41,181
Previous week.....	12,128	5,204	22,726	10,077
Year ago.....	38,264	21,661	145,570	51,815
Two years ago.....	78,025	22,317	195,791	58,328

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, April 13.....	350	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday, April 14.....	1,816	.....	.....	.....
Thursday, April 15.....	1,575	.....	531	1,877
Friday, April 16.....	2,844	2	3,556	2,601
Saturday, April 17.....	2,092	.....	2,353	702
Total last week.....	8,677	2	6,420	5,180
Previous week.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Year ago.....	11,314	184	8,989	2,213
Two years ago.....	15,460	86	45,121	8,594

Total receipts at Chicago for week to April 17, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending April 17.....	31,351	40,236	36,564
Previous week.....	12,128	22,726	10,077
Corresponding week, 1919.....	25,950	136,581	49,602
Corresponding week, 1918.....	62,545	140,670	49,734
Corresponding week, 1917.....	37,632	101,494	65,273
Corresponding week, 1916.....	31,108	131,633	60,887

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending April 17.....	210,000	9,590,000
Previous week.....	474,000	.....
Corresponding week, 1919.....	396,000	11,382,000
Corresponding week, 1918.....	653,000	11,256,000
Corresponding week, 1917.....	484,000	9,788,000
Corresponding week, 1916.....	516,000	10,496,000
Corresponding week, 1915.....	394,000	9,481,000
Corresponding week, 1914.....	361,000	7,649,000
Corresponding week, 1913.....	414,000	7,862,000
Corresponding week, 1912.....	493,000	9,296,000
Corresponding week, 1911.....	505,000	8,026,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending April 17, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	94,000	168,000	89,000
Previous week.....	143,000	381,000	126,000
1919.....	142,000	491,000	153,000
1918.....	254,000	546,000	146,000
1917.....	159,000	463,000	172,000
1916.....	132,000	430,000	180,000
1915.....	129,000	301,000	163,000
1914.....	128,000	284,000	240,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to April 17, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1920.....	2,766,000	7,821,000	2,583,000
1919.....	3,116,000	9,536,000	2,754,000
1918.....	3,300,000	9,199,000	2,638,000
1917.....	2,628,000	8,321,000	3,114,000
1916.....	2,242,000	8,940,000	2,981,000
1915.....	1,863,000	7,189,000	3,052,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending April 17, 1920:

Armour & Co.....	3,200
Anglo-American.....	800
Swift & Co.....	7,600
Hammond & Co.....	1,400
Morris & Co.....	2,700
Wilson & Co.....	4,800
Bond-Lambert.....	3,000
Western Packing Co.....	6,400
Roberts & Oake.....	600
Miller & Hart.....	600
Independent Packing Co.....	1,100
Brennan Packing Co.....	.....
Wm. Davies Co.....	2,800
Others.....	4,700

Total..... 40,000
Previous week..... 24,100
Year ago..... 139,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending April 17.....	\$13.90	\$15.20	\$13.80	\$18.35
Previous week.....	12.75	15.40	.....	18.00
Cor. week, 1919.....	15.85	20.45	14.50	18.15
Cor. week, 1918.....	15.25	17.55	15.90	19.50
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.25	15.80	14.50	14.15
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.15	9.80	8.10	10.50
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.75	7.55	7.95	9.75
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.45	8.60	5.85	7.55
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.10	8.90	6.35	8.20
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.75	7.70	6.25	8.40
Cor. week, 1911.....	5.80	6.60	5.95	5.20

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$13.00@14.25
Good to choice steers.....	12.00@13.25
Fair to good steers.....	11.50@12.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	11.50@14.00
Stockers and feeders.....	8.00@11.50
Good to prime cows.....	8.50@12.00
Fair to good heifers.....	10.00@13.00
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@9.00
Canners.....	4.50@5.25
Catties.....	5.25@7.00
Bologna bulls.....	7.00@8.35
Veal calves.....	12.50@15.50

HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$15.50@16.30
Medium weight butchers.....	15.40@16.20
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	15.00@15.65
Fair to fancy light.....	15.75@16.40
Mixed packing.....	14.50@15.50
Heavy packing.....	14.25@14.90
Rough packing.....	13.00@14.00
Pigs.....	13.00@14.00

SHEEP.

Colorado fed lambs.....	\$20.00@21.75
Native lambs.....	17.50@21.00
Feeding lambs and shearers.....	15.00@19.50
Clipped lambs.....	16.50@19.00
Wethers.....	12.00@15.75
Ewes.....	12.00@15.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920.			
	Open.	High.	Low.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
May.....	\$37.50	\$37.50	\$37.15
July.....	38.50	38.50	38.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
May.....	20.30	20.40	20.25
July.....	21.25-22	21.25	21.02
RIPS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—			
May.....	18.47	18.50	18.42
July.....	19.05-07	19.07	19.02

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
May.....	38.00	38.15	37.65
July.....	38.00	38.15	37.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
May.....	20.35	20.40	20.15
July.....	21.15	21.25	21.00
Sept.....	21.25	21.92½	21.75
RIPS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—			
May.....	18.55	18.55	18.45
July.....	19.15	19.25	19.10

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
May.....	30.75	36.80	36.75
July.....	37.90	37.90	37.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
May.....	20.02½	20.02½	19.50
July.....	20.90	20.90	20.57½
Sept.....	21.65	21.65	21.10
RIPS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—			
May.....	18.32½	18.35	18.20
July.....	19.00	19.65	19.00
Sept.....	19.47½	19.50	19.35

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
May.....	36.80	36.80	35.50
July.....	37.80	37.85	36.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
May.....	19.77½	19.85	19.25
July.....	20.65	20.65	20.02½
Sept.....	21.50	21.50	20.80
RIPS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—			
May.....	18.27½	18.32½	18.05
July.....	19.00	19.02½	18.75
Sept.....	19.60	19.62½	19.35

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
May.....	35.00	35.30	35.00
July.....	36.00	36.30	36.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
May.....	19.00	19.15	18.90
July.....	19.80	19.97½	19.65
Sept.....	20.60	20.80	20.40
RIPS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—			
May.....	17.77	17.95	17.77½
July.....	18.50	18.65	18.50
Sept.....	19.25	19.25	19.25

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
May.....	35.50	35.70	35.50
July.....	36.50	36.60	36.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
May.....	19.35	19.40	19.20
July.....	20.00	20.25	19.97½
Sept.....	21.00	21.05	20.80
RIPS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—			
May.....	18.00	18.00	17.90
July.....	18.67	18.75	18.60
Sept.....	19.25	19.25	19.20

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	40	32	27
Rib roast, light end.....	44	35	25
Chuck roast.....	22-27	23	20
Steaks, round.....	42	36	30
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	45	35	25
Steaks, porterhouse.....	65-75	40-42	28
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	18
Beef stew.....	25	23	15
Corned briskets, boneless.....	28	23	15
Corned plates.....	20	18	15
Corned ramps.....	28	22	18

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarter.....	45	38
Legs.....	48	45
Stews.....	22	20
Chops, shoulder.....	35	32
Chops, rib and loin.....	58	55

Mutton.

Legs.....	35	32
Stew.....	10	..
Shoulders.....	25	..
Chops, rib and loin.....	40	35

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....	44	@49
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....	42	@47
Loins, whole, 14 and over.....	40	@42
Chops.....	45	@52
Shoulders.....	29	@30
Butts.....	36	@38
Spareribs.....	25	@29
Hocks.....	23	@
Leaf lard.....	25	@

Veal.

Hindquarters.....	28	@36
Forequarters.....	19	@28
Legs.....	32	@38
Breasts.....	25	@32
Shoulders.....	25	@35
Cutlets.....	48	@
Rib and loin chops.....	35	@42

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	15
Shop fat.....	.05½
Bones, per lb.....	.01
Calf skins.....	.38
Kips.....	.35
Deacons, each.....	\$3.75

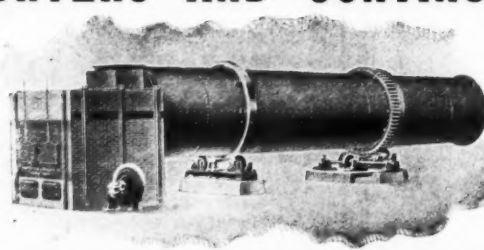
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	@23
Good native steers.....	@22
Medium steers.....	18 @20
Heifers, good.....	@18
Cows.....	@16
Hind quarters, choice.....	@28
Fore quarters, choice.....	@16

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loin, No. 1.....	@42
Steer Loin, No. 2.....	@35
Steer Short Loin, No. 1.....	@55 1/2
Steer Short Loin, No. 2.....	@44 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@30
Cow Loin.....	@22
Cow Short Loin.....	@30
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	@24
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@30
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@27
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@24
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@21
Steer Ribs, No. 3.....	@16
Steer Ribs, No. 4.....	@13
Steer Ribs, No. 5.....	@10
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Steer Ribs, No. 93.....	@1
Steer Ribs, No. 94.....	@1
Steer Ribs, No. 95.....	@1
Steer Ribs, No. 96.....	@1
Steer Ribs, No. 97.....	@1
Steer Ribs, No. 98.....	@1
Steer Ribs, No. 99.....	@1
Steer Ribs, No. 100.....	@1

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	@12
Hearts.....	@9
Tongues.....	@3
Sweetbreads.....	@5
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	@14
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@10 1/2
Livers.....	@10 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	@8

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	@27
Good Carcass.....	@18
Good Saddle.....	@22
Good Backs.....	@18
Medium Backs.....	@10

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	@12
Sweetbreads.....	@70
Calf Livers.....	@30

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	@36
Choice Saddle.....	@40
Choice Fores.....	@32
Medium Lambs.....	@30
Medium Fores.....	@30
Medium Fores, saddles.....	@30
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	@28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	@25
Light Sheep.....	@20
Heavy Saddle.....	@30
Light Saddle.....	@30
Heavy Fores.....	@20
Light Fores.....	@21
Mutton Legs.....	@32
Mutton Chops.....	@28
Mutton Steaks.....	@15
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	@14

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@25
Pork Loin.....	@36
Leaf Lard.....	@24
Tenderloins.....	@70
Spare Ribs.....	@22
Butts.....	@29
Hocks.....	@19
Trimming.....	@18
Extra Lean Trimming.....	@16
Tails.....	@10
Smouts.....	@10
Pigs' Feet.....	@8
Pigs' Heads.....	@12
Blade Bones.....	@9
Blade Meat.....	@14
Cheek Meat.....	@12
Hog Livers, per lb.....	@4 1/2
Neck Bones.....	@4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	@22
Pork Hearts.....	@10
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@10
Pork Tongues.....	@25
Slip Bones.....	@9
Tail Bones.....	@10
Brains.....	@14
Pack fat.....	@24
Hams.....	@31
Hams.....	@30
Hams.....	@20
Pellets.....	@28

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@14 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@13 1/2

Choice Bologna.

Frankfurters.....	@17 1/2
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	@21
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	@19
Minced Sausage.....	@22
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	@16
Prepared Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@16 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@20
Polish Sausage.....	@19
Garlic Sausage.....	@17 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@16
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@18 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@24
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@19
Luncheon Roll.....	@23 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@18 1/2
Ox Tongues, Jellied.....	@21
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	@54
Loin Roll, smoked.....	@17 1/2

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	@50
Peppercorn Salami.....	@47
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@49
Capri.....	@41
Holsteiner.....	@44
Peppercorn, long links.....	@45
Farmer.....	@41
Cervelat.....	@51
Genoa.....	@50

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@2.40
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @ 14.00
Pork, link, kits.....	@2.76
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	1.60 @ 16.10
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@2.46
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	1.18 @ 14.30
Frankfurters, kits.....	@3.00
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.00 @ 17.50
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.50 @ 19.25
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.30 @ 11.55
Head Cheese, kits.....	@2.40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @ 14.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$16.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.25
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. bbls.....	19.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	20.25
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	23.50
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	28.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	55.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	55.00

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 6.
Corned beef.....	\$3.35	\$6.25	\$22.00	
Roast beef.....	3.35	6.25	22.00	
Roast mutton.....	3.75	7.25	25.00	
Sliced dried beef.....	\$2.75	5.00	12.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....	3.60	6.25	12.00	45.00
Luncheon tongue.....	1.15	2.50	5.75	
Corned beef hash.....	1.15	2.50	5.75	
Roast beef hash.....	1.15	2.50	5.75	
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.80	3.25	6.00	
Vienna style sausage.....	1.25	2.25	5.00	
Luncheon sausage.....	1.30			
Breakfast sausage.....	2.25	4.50		
Veal loaf, med. size.....				2.25

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@31.00
Plate Beef.....	@27.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@31.00
Rollettes.....	@28.00
Rump Butts.....	@42.00
Clear Fat Beef.....	@42.00
Family Back Pork.....	@43.00
Bean Pork.....	@36.00

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., test.....	@23 1/2
Pure Lard.....	@23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@21 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	@21 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	@21 1/2

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@34 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	@26
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	@29
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@29

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@23.00
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@23.00
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@22.00
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@22.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@21.25
Fat Packs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@18.00
Fat Packs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@18.50
Fat Packs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@18.50
Extra Short Clears.....	@21.50
Extra Short Ribs.....	@20.50
Short Clears.....	@21.25
Butts.....	@17.00

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	@37 1/2 @ 39
Regular Hams.....	@37 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	@21 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@20 1/2
New York Shoulders, 4 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@21 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@51
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@26
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 8 avg.....	@32 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@40 1/2
Dried Beef Inside.....	@40 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@45 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@42 1/2
Dried Beef Sets.....	@46 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	@50
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@49
Boiled Calas.....	@35
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@47
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@38

SAUSAGE CASINGS

F. O. B. CHICAGO.....	@22
Beef Rounds, per set.....	@24
Beef Export Rounds, per set.....	@26
Beef Middles, per set.....	@37
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	@22
Beef Weasands.....	@8 1/2
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	@95
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@1.25
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow.....	@2.00
Hog Middles, per set.....	@28
Hog Bungs, export.....	@28
Hog Bungs, large.....	@18
Hog Bungs, medium.....	@14
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	@8
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@8
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@8
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@8

FERTILIZERS

Dried Blood, per unit.....	8.25 @ 8.40
Hoof Meat, per unit.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	4.00 @ 7.50
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.25 @ 7.50
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.15 @ 7.30
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	52.00 @ 55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	45.00 @ 46.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton.....	35.00 @ 37.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....	270.00 @ 280.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	140.00 @ 150.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton.....	140.00 @ 140.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....	140.00 @ 125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles.....	50.00 @ 55.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@19.05
Prime, steam, house.....	@18.10
Pork.....	@21.00
Compound.....	@23.00
Neutral and.....	24.00 @ 24.25

STEARINES

Prime oleo.....	@18 1/2
Tallow.....	@16 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	@14 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	@15 1/2

OILS

Oleo oil, extra.....	@24
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	@19 1/2
Oleo stock.....	@17 1/2
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	@1.12
Corn oil, loose.....	@15 1/2
Soy bean oil, seller tank.....	@13 1/2 @ 14

TALLOW

Edible.....	@16 1/2
Choice country.....	@16 1/2
Packers, prime loose.....	@15 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	@14 1/2
Packers, No. 2.....	@13 1/2

GREASES

White, choice.....	@14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
White, "A".....	@14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
White, "B".....	@14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Bone naphtha extracted.....	@13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
House.....	@13 1/2 @ 13

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Methods of Saving Time in Putting Up Orders

Written for The National Provisioner by Robert Falconer.

There is a certain butcher shop that enjoys a very good store trade, and also a large order trade. In this shop, however, there is a great deal of confusion and lost motion in putting up the orders.

When these orders come in they go to the bookkeeper. She takes these orders and calls off to the clerks and the meat cutters what is to be put up. When the order is completed she checks it off and it is packed into a basket ready for delivery.

This sounds very simple, but proves very annoying to the people in the store waiting to be served. One item is called off, someone puts it up, and a little later the bookkeeper calls out asking about some other item. This has not been put up, and the same man may put this up. Had he started with the whole order it would have been put up sooner, it would have required less time and it would have interfered less with the serving of the customers in the store.

The serious trouble with this system is the effect that it has upon the store customers. People feel that they are not being given as much attention as they deserve when the whole store force is listening to the calls of the bookkeeper instead of paying attention to the customers. As a result they become dissatisfied.

Some people never visit the store at all on this account. Part of them have all their purchases delivered, and others, becoming disgusted with the store service, and desiring to see their purchases before they buy them, do their trading elsewhere.

In the case of this store all these troubles would cease if one, two or more men were detailed to put up the orders. They could take the list of orders and devote all their time to this work until the orders were all put up. This would save the time of the clerks and do away with all the confusion that now exists when the order man brings in his book of orders.

It would also mean that a good many people who now do not visit the store would do so and as a result buy more goods there than they do today. Since many of these people would take their purchases away with them, this would cut down the cost of doing business by just so much, and give the butcher just so much increase in his annual profits.

Improved Service to Customers.

Perhaps more important than all this, however, would be the improved service that would be rendered the customers. When the orders are called out there is a tendency to omit some of the notes that the order taker has put down, and it may happen that when the goods are delivered they are not just what the customer expected or ordered.

Where the work of filling all orders is detailed to a few men, they soon become acquainted with the desires and the peculiarities of each customer, and can give these customers very much better satisfaction. The greater the satisfaction rendered the greater the sales.

And again there is an increase in profits, because the overhead and the operating expenses do not increase in the same ratio as the increase in the volume of purchases of individual customers. The greater the amount of the average sales, the greater will be the profit on the business. The smaller the amount of the average sales, the harder it is to make both ends meet.

Of course, the ideal way where the business is large enough is to have a shipping and order-filling room, where all the orders can be filled without filling them from the stock in the store itself. Unless the business is large, however, this cannot be done. Nevertheless, it is always possible to detail the work to one or more persons, and the person or persons selected to do this work should always be those of the best judgment. It is often a little harder to please a person who buys without seeing than one who personally selects the cuts of meat.

In the old days it was a good plan to let the man who took the orders also fill them. There was no one in the shop better able to tell just what would give satisfaction than he was. In these days, however, when gasoline, oil, tires, etc., for the automobile cost so much, and hay and grain for the horse, and when the automobile itself represents so large an investment as it does—and the same holds true of the horse and wagon—it is necessary to save all the time of the delivery equipment possible. The longer the driver waits at the store for his load the more machines or horses, with the necessary drivers, will be required. This sends up costs.

To Save Time in Loading and Unloading.

For these reasons every moment of time that possibly can be saved in the delivery of orders should be saved. Orders are naturally packed in baskets ready for delivery as soon as they are filled. It takes quite a little time, however, to load up a motor car or a wagon with these baskets. A motor truck will hold a lot of baskets, and every time it is loaded with full baskets or unloaded of empty baskets time is consumed. A good deal of this time can be saved if these baskets are packed into crates or false bodies. This will cut down the time of unloading and loading to a very considerable degree.

The most convenient size of these crates or false bodies will be determined by circumstances. If it is possible to back the vehicle up to a platform, they may be as

large as the inside of the body of the vehicle. Then all that is necessary to unload the empties is to pull out the false body; and to load the full baskets simply push in another false body that has already been packed for that route.

It doesn't take long to do this, and if a list of the orders in the order in which they will be delivered is ready, and is given to the driver, he can be on his way again before his engine even begins to get cold. He doesn't have to spend any more time at the store than he does at the houses of any of his customers. Such a plan may save the purchasing of a new truck and the hiring of an additional driver.

If the location of the shop is such that it is necessary to carry these racks across the sidewalk, or there is not room enough in the building for the large racks, it will be necessary to build them smaller. In all cases they should be built as large as possible. Usually, however, if they must be carried they should not be too heavy, when loaded, for two men to carry them. They should also be built in such a shape that no body space of the car will be wasted. They may well be built so that they will extend clear across the body of the car, so the first one can be pushed up next the seat, the next one up next this one, and so on.

To Get in and Out of the Wagon.

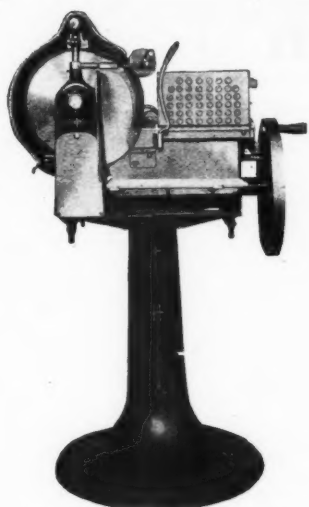
If the delivery vehicles are covered, however, it may be necessary to leave a space on one side of the racks, or place a row of racks on each side of the body, in order to leave a passageway the length of the body to enable the driver to reach packages in any part of the body. If the truck body is not covered, or if it is covered and has no sides, curtains being used instead, little doors large enough to pass a basket through may be provided in the sides, and the driver can reach the packages in this way.

Whatever plan is used, means must be provided which will make it easy and simple for the driver to get at any part of his load. If this is not done it may mean wasting more of the driver's time, in getting at the bundle or basket he wants, than is gained by using the racks or crates.

Where space is greatly limited it will be wise to have these crates so built that they can be folded up when not in use. This can be done by attaching the sides to the bottom by means of hinges. When they are constructed in this way the sides can be held in place, when the crate is set up ready for use, by means of small rods passing through eyes in the corner; one eye being attached to a side of the crate, and the next to the end, and so on, up and down the corner.

This form of construction makes it an easy and quick job to knock down the crate by simply pulling out the rods and dropping down the sides and the ends. It

(Concluded on page 33.)



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AMERICANS
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LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ed. Krieger has opened a meat market at Michigan, Ind.

Toney Golick has opened a meat market at Ft. Madison, Ia.

Dix Bros. have opened a meat market at Greenleaf, Wis.

L. Busch will shortly open a meat market at Bantry, S. D.

Charles Cranz will shortly open a meat market at Bath, N. Y.

Herman Case will shortly open a meat market at Angora, Nebr.

J. G. Waltz will shortly open a meat market at Bloomington, Ill.

J. J. Hajek has purchased J. J. Hinchek's meat market at Leigh, Nebr.

Harry Naylor has begun the erection of a meat market at Gering, Nebr.

L. J. Buns' meat market has been sold to H. Morken at Glenwood, Minn.

Johansen & Simpson have opened a new meat market at Loup City, Nebr.

Gus Miller has sold his meat market at Marquette, Kans., to Steele & Bonney.

Philip Diehl has opened a new meat market in the Manhattan building, Xenia, O.

J. Schwab and W. Naegle have purchased a meat business at LeSueur, Minn.

Arthur Humphrey has purchased the meat market of C. E. Payne at Eureka, Ill.

Crandall & Higgins have purchased the West Side Meat Market at Bloomington, Ill.

John Schultz is about to engage in the meat and grocery business at Three Lakes, Wis.

The N. H. Brand meat market has been sold to Luckeroth & Elsinger at Pender, Nebr.

Henry Schiller contemplates opening a meat market in the Saxine building, Prescott, Wis.

The W. T. Dale meat market at Alton, Ill., has been purchased by Whitely & Thompson.

John Loken has purchased the City Meat Market from Ira Livingston & Co. at Albion, Nebr.

M. B. Brown's meat market has been purchased by the Miller Meat market at Cordell, Okla.

Arthur Fenelon has purchased the Stoddard, Boyd & Stoddard meat market at Waupun, Wis.

M. Hass & Co. have been succeeded in the meat and grocery business at Sparta, Mich., by Powers & Finch.

A. Bulas has opened a meat market at 1296 Harper avenue, Detroit, Mich. He will operate as the Star Market.

Olaf Pederson purchased the Gillett restaurant property at Gillett, Wis., and will move his meat market there.

The Contra Costa Retail Meat Dealers' Association has been organized at Richmond, Cal. Chas. Dunn is president.

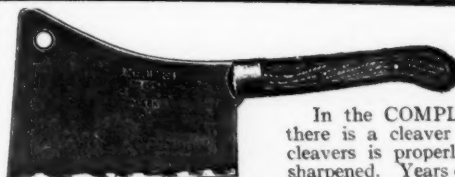
The Westminster Fruit, Vegetable, Fish & Poultry Market has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,800 at Detroit, Mich.

Jacob M. Scheerer and Geo. Volk have purchased the meat market formerly operated by Harvey & Mitchell at Salem, N. J.

Holy & Zacek have succeeded to the proprietorship of the Stepanek meat market at Sargent, Nebr. The consideration was \$4,000.

The Anketell Meat Co. has been organized at Nampa, Idaho, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are Louis Anketell, E. F. Anketell and George Hertle.

The Co-operative Kosher Meat Co. has been formed at Youngstown, O., with a capital of \$5,000. The principals are E. Meskovitz, Jacob Cook, J. Magid, L. Evzevich, and others.



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NEW YORK CITY

New York Section

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Dunwoodie Ice Co., Yonkers, by the Hartman-Blanchard Co., Inc., a creditor, for \$1,345.

The Wilson Fellowship Club of New York was to give a beefsteak dinner and dance this evening, April 24, as its chief annual social event.

The Kahn Kosher Butcher Co., of Brooklyn, has been organized with a capital of \$1,000. The principals are Gertrude Silvey, Max Silvey and Thomas Cohen.

Priest realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City, on shipments sold out, for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1920, averaged 22.94 cents a pound and ranged from 15.50 to 22.50 cents a pound.

R. D. Hobb of Swift & Company's publicity department, L. M. Lester of the beef and branch house department, F. S. Doane of the beef cutting department, O. M. Patterson of the hotel department, and H. W. Tobey of the real estate department, Chicago, were in New York this week.

Word was received in New York this week of the death, at Geneva, Switzerland, on April 18, of Sheridan Sulzberger, aged 22, one of the younger sons of the late Ferdinand Sulzberger. He was killed by a fall from a horse while on a visit to his mother and sister, who are residing in Switzerland.

A committee of Brooklyn retail butchers consisting of Charles Grismer, Albert Rosen, Charles Fredericks, John Bauman, Morris Hertz, Louis Bender and O. E. Jahrsdoerfer has been formed to buy government beef supplies left on hand from war contracts, and to sell this beef to retailers at the rate of 13 cents for sides, hinds at 17 cents and fores at 9 cents. Retailers are supposed to sell this beef at from 12 to 32 cents, according to cut.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during week ending April 17th, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 1,366½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,023 lbs.; The Bronx, 3,206 lbs.; Queens, 541 lbs.; Richmond, 9½ lbs.; total, 7,145½ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 5 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5 lbs.; total, 10 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 1,989½ lbs.; The Bronx, 9,215 lbs.; Queens, 8 lbs.; total, 11,212½ lbs.

THE STRIKE AND BEEF PRICES.

Suspension of railroad traffic as a result of the "outlaw" strikes all over the country, and especially in New York, had its effect on the volume of food supplies, and

for a time there was talk of a food famine in New York. In the meat line, packers made special efforts to get supplies to market, and succeeded in doing so to a limited extent. Naturally prices were affected by the disproportion between supply and demand during the stoppage of traffic, and this opportunity was embraced by sensationalists and excited persons to charge meat interests with "profiteering." An industrious federal district attorney in Brooklyn put out his agents and made a campaign which resulted in the arrest of at least three managers of packing concerns. The charge was that meat prices were unduly raised with the strike as an excuse.

The facts in the matter are explained in the following statement issued by Wilson & Company, one of whose managers was arrested:

"Since the beginning of the series of strikes on the railroad systems of the country, Wilson & Company, together with other packing companies, have found it increasingly difficult to maintain constant supplies of meat and meat products in large consuming centers such as New York. Such supplies as have been received have been sold at the lowest possible price by this and other packing companies, all being anxious to do everything within their power to maintain fair relations with customers. It has been the aim of Wilson & Company to keep the price of dressed meat from advancing unduly and at the same time maintain an adequate supply.

"The maintenance of supplies has been accomplished only through the employment at extraordinary expense of extraordinary measures. In New York recent-

ly dressed meats have been hauled by motor truck from cars which the railroads were unable to bring in some instances any closer than sixty-five miles. Live cattle from the West have been brought to the city by water at considerable additional expense from points up the Hudson River. Numerous cars of cattle have been transferred from trains to floats at Newburgh, and towed by tugs to New York and Jersey City. Dressed products have been brought to the city from points as far away as Trenton when railroads were unable to bring them any closer to their destination.

"To accomplish these things packing-house employees have been working continuously, even on Sundays, so that New York and other large consuming centers might have a continuous supply of food. Of course these employees have been receiving double time. Despite all these efforts, however, numerous companies have been operating only at one-half to one-third of their capacities.

"It is true that the price of meat has advanced slightly during the strike period. The advance, however, simply represents the added cost of livestock and of handling products. This extra cost has been incurred through the expense of extra transportation by motor trucks and water shipments.

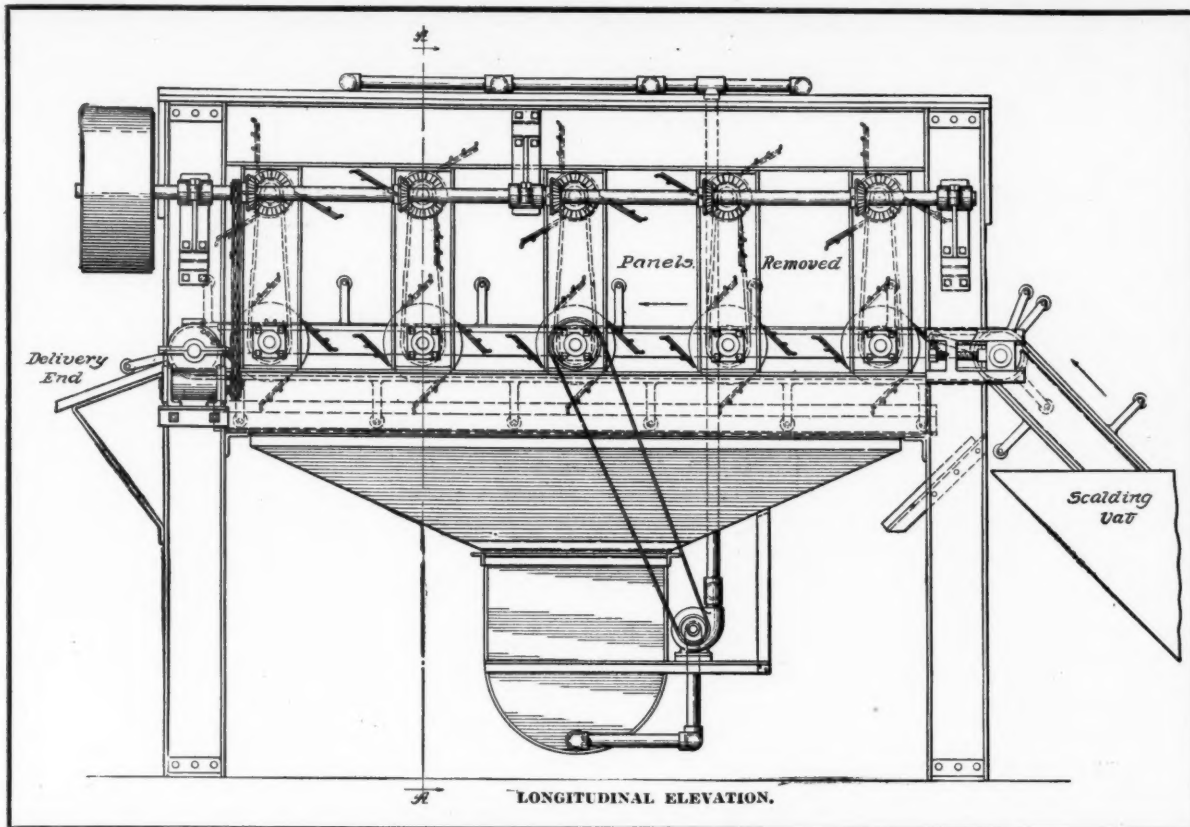
"The fact that the price of live animals on the hoof bought by the packers has increased several cents a pound during the strike period, and the fact that while the overhead of local plants and branch houses has remained practically the same, a much smaller volume of business has been done should also be taken into consideration. Wilson & Company believes that an understanding of the facts, outlined above will relieve an obvious misunderstanding."

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern Markets on Thursday, April 22, 1920, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Fresh Beef—				
STEAKS:				
Good.....	\$20.50@22.00	\$22.00@22.50	\$21.00@23.00	\$20.00@21.00
Medium.....	18.50@20.00	21.00@21.50	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Common.....	17.00@18.50	19.00@20.50	14.00@17.00	17.00@18.00
COWS:				
Good.....	17.50@18.50	20.00@20.50@.....@.....
Medium.....	16.50@17.50	19.50@20.00	16.00@18.00@.....
Common.....	14.50@16.50	18.00@19.00	.....@.....	15.00@16.00
BULLS:				
Good.....	.....@.....	15.00@16.00@.....@.....
Medium.....	.....@.....	14.00@15.00	16.00@18.00@.....
Common.....	11.00@12.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	13.00@15.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMB:				
Choice.....	33.00@34.00	34.00@35.00	36.00@38.00	32.00@34.00
Good.....	31.00@33.00	33.00@34.00	34.00@36.00	30.00@32.00
Medium.....	30.00@31.00	32.00@33.00	32.00@34.00	29.00@30.00
Common.....	26.00@29.00	28.00@30.00@.....@.....
YEARLINGS:				
Good.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	30.00@31.00
MUTTON:				
Good.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	26.00@30.00	25.00@30.00
Medium.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	24.00@25.00	25.00@27.00
Common.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	26.00@24.00	22.00@24.00
Fresh Veal—				
Choice.....	25.00@26.00@.....@.....@.....
Good.....	22.00@25.00	.....@.....	30.00@32.00	22.00@24.00
Medium.....	20.00@21.00	14.00@15.00	26.00@28.00	18.00@21.00
Common.....	16.00@19.00	12.00@15.00	23.00@25.00	15.00@18.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10-lb. average.....	24.00@35.00	35.00@36.00	36.00@38.00	33.00@34.00
10-12-lb. average.....	32.00@34.00	33.00@34.00	35.00@36.00	32.00@33.00
12-14-lb. average.....	29.00@31.00	30.00@31.00	32.00@34.00	30.00@31.00
14-lb. over.....	27.00@28.00	28.00@29.00	30.00@31.00	29.00@30.00
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned.....	22.00@24.00	.....@.....	24.00@25.00@.....
PICNICS:				
4-6-lb. average.....	19.00@20.00	21.00@22.00@.....@.....
6-8-lb. average.....	18.50@19.00	19.00@21.00@.....@.....
8-lb. over.....	17.50@18.50@.....@.....@.....
BUTTS:				
Boston style.....	28.00@30.00	.....@.....	30.00@32.00	26.00@29.00

*Veal prices "hide on" at Chicago and New York.



THE KRAMER HOG DE-HAIRING MACHINES

Some of the Features

The machine has a sectional and timed conveyor onto which the hogs are floated in the scalding vat, the hogs are rotated, dehaired and delivered each in a positive and pre-determined time through the machine, and all hair, scurf and refuse removed. No hooks or shackles are used.

Short, snappy de-hairing and cleaning members are mounted on shafts operating from below and above the hogs while they are continuously passing through the machine. The return stretches of the conveyor removes the hair and refuse from the screen, enabling the re-use of water. The machine is entirely enclosed. Removable panels for accessibility.

Every requirement for efficiency, durability and economy is engineered into this machine, pronounced by packing house managers, superintendents and experts as the most wonderful hog de-hairer ever designed.

The machine can be furnished in all sizes, from 2 to 20 scraper shafts, capacities 100 to 1000 hogs per hour or more, in either single or double units. This machine has low upkeep, power and space requirements.

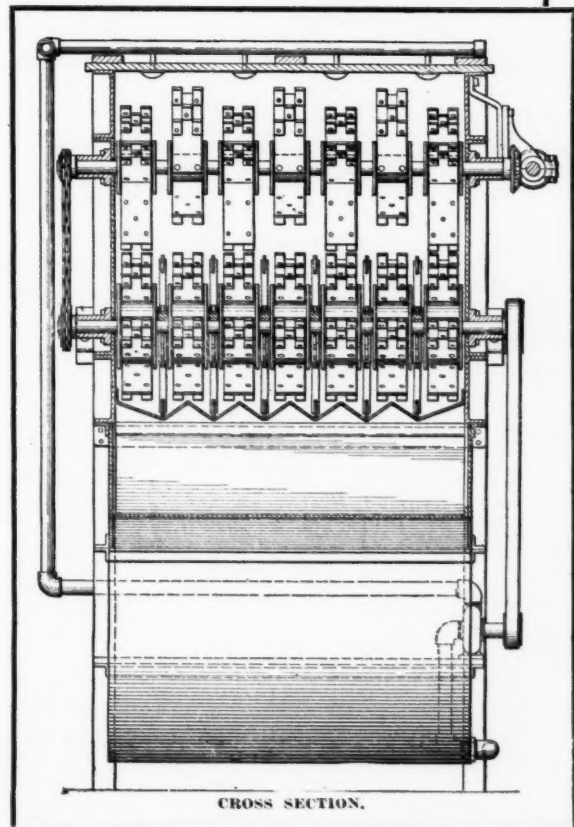
The above sketch represents the 10 shaft machine with a variable speed (conveyor for six hogs in machine) to clean 400 to 500 hogs per hour. Go see this machine working at the plant of The Skinner Company, South Omaha, or write and ask about a machine that has already made a record for endurance, constant and efficient service.

The machine is completely covered by several patents owned by the patentee and builder.

L. A. KRAMER

5332 Hyde Park Blvd.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....@.....	
Oxen.....@.....	
Bulls.....@.....	
Heifers.....@.....	
Cows.....@.....	

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, prime.....@.....	
Calves, barnyard.....@.....	
Calves, fed.....@.....	
Calves, culls.....@.....	
Calves, yearlings.....@.....	
Calves, Western.....@.....	

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime.....@.....	
Lambs, common to good.....@.....	
Lambs, culls.....@.....	
Lambs, yearlings.....@.....	
Sheep, wethers.....@.....	
Sheep, ewes, prime.....@.....	
Sheep, ewes, common to good.....@.....	
Sheep, culls.....@.....	

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....@.....	
Hogs, medium.....@.....	
Hogs, 140 lbs.....@.....	
Pigs.....@.....	
Roughs.....@.....	

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....25 @27	
Choice native, light.....25 @26	
Native, common to fair.....20 @24	

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....23 @24	
Choice native, light.....22 @23	
Native, common to fair.....21 @22	
Choice Western, heavy.....22 @23	
Choice Western, light.....17 @18	
Common to fair, Texas.....19 @20	
Good to choice heifers.....21 @22	
Common to fair heifers.....18 1/2 @19	
Choice cows.....17 @18	
Common to fair cows.....16 @17	
Fresh Bologna, bulls.....16 1/2 @17 1/2	

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 3 ribs.....28 @30		@34
No. 2 ribs.....28 @29		@32
No. 3 ribs.....27 @28	28	@30
No. 1 loins.....35 @36	38	@42
No. 2 loins.....32 @33	34	@36
No. 3 loins.....28 @30	32	@33
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....32 @33	32	@33
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....29 @31	26	@28
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....26 @28	26	@27
No. 1 rounds.....22 @23	20	@25
No. 2 rounds.....@20	15	@24
No. 3 rounds.....@15	13 1/2 @15	@24
No. 1 chucks.....13 1/2 @15	11	@22
No. 2 chucks.....@11	9	@20
No. 3 chucks.....@9		

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....@36	
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....@30	
Western calves, choice.....@30	
Western calves, fair to good.....@27	
Grassers and buttermilks.....@18	

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....22 @23	
Hogs, 180 lbs.....22 @23	
Hogs, 160 lbs.....22 1/2 @23	
Hogs, 140 lbs.....23 @24	
Pigs.....24 @25	

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....@38	
Lambs, choice.....@36	
Sheep, choice.....@28	
Sheep, medium to good.....22 @24	
Sheep, culls.....@16	

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....34 @35	
Smoked hams, 12 @14 lb. avg.....33 @34	
Smoked picnic, light.....22 @23	
Smoked picnic, heavy.....20 @21	
Smoked shoulders.....22 @23	
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....48 @52	

Smoked bacon (rib in).....35 @36	
Dried beef sets.....48 @52	
Pickled bellies, heavy.....38 @39	

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....@43	
Fresh pork loins, Western.....@40	
Frozen pork loins.....@37	
Fresh pork tenderloins.....@57	
Frozen pork tenderloins.....@55	
Shoulders, city.....@30	
Shoulders, Western.....@28	
Butts, regular, fresh, Western.....@34	
Butts, regular, fresh, city.....@36	
Butts, boneless, fresh, city.....@42	
Fresh hams, city.....@38	
Fresh hams, Western.....@38	
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....@28	

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....135.00 @150.00	
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....125.00 @140.00	
Black hooft, per ton.....85.00 @95.00	
Striped hooft, per ton.....85.00 @95.00	
White hooft, per ton.....125.00 @135.00	
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....150.00 @160.00	
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....250.00 @300.00	
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....200.00 @225.00	
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....125.00 @175.00	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim' d.....@38c.	a pound
Fresh steer, tongues, untrimmed.....@28c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....@30c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....40 @100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....@60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....@5c.	each
Livers, beef.....@20c.	a pound
Oxtails.....@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....@12c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....35 @50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....@28c.	a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....5 1/2	
Suet, fresh and heavy.....9 1/2	
Shop bones, per cwt.....25	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....@.....	
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....@1.75	
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....@1.55	
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....@.35	
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....@1.40	
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....@1.75	
Hog middles.....@25	
Hog bungs.....@17	
Hog bungs, export.....@25	
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....@20	
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....@24	
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....@21	
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....@40	
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....@8 1/2	
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....@1.05	
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....@4	

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....20 1/2	32 1/2	
Pepper, Sing., black.....18 1/2	21 1/2	
Pepper, red.....26	20	
Allspice.....9 1/2	12 1/2	
Cinnamon.....20	24	
Coriander.....5 1/2	8	
Cloves.....51	56	
Ginger.....22	25	
Mace.....50	55	

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....@14	
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, bbls.....@15	
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., N. Y., carloads, bbls. or sacks.....@5 1/2	
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....@5 1/4	
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....@6 1/4	
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....@6 1/2	
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....@.70	
No. 2 skins.....@.68	
No. 3 skins.....@.45	
Branded skins.....@.55	
Ticky skins.....@.55	
No. 1 B. M. skins.....@.68	
No. 2 B. M. skins.....@.66	
No. 1, 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....@6.50	
No. 2, 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....@6.30	
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....@6.30	
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....@6.10	
Branded skins, 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....@5.10	
Ticky skins, 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....@5.10	

No. 1, 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....@7.25	
No. 2, 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....@7.00	
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....@7.00	
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....@6.75	
No. 1 kip, 14 @18 lbs.....@7.50	
No. 2 kips, 14 @18 lbs.....@7.25	
No. 1 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....@7.25	
No. 2 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....@7.00	
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....@8.00	
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....@7.75	
Branded kips.....@8.00	
Heavy branded kips.....@8.50	
Ticky kips.....@8.00	
Heavy ticky kips.....@8.50	

All skins must have tail bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Frozen—1919 Pack.

Turkeys—	
W'n, small bxs. d. pick. select y'g hens.....@55	
W'n, small bxs. d. pick. select y'g toms.....@55	
W'n, bbls. d. pick. select y'g hens.....@54	
W'n, bbls., dry pick., select y'g toms.....@54	
W'n, bbls., dry pick., y'g hens and toms.....@52	
Texas, dry pick., choice.....52 @53	
Texas, fair to good.....50 @51	
Old toms.....50 @50	

Broilers—	
Milk fed, 16 lbs. and under to doz.....50 @51	
Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....47 @48	
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....40 @42	
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....44 @45	
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....39 @40	

Chickens—	
Milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dozen.....38 @	
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....38 @	
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....40 @41	
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....42 @43	
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....42 @43	
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dozen.....37 @	
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....37 @	
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....38 @39	
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....40 @41	
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to dozen.....41 @42	

Fowls—	
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....42 @43	
Milk fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to dozen.....42 @43	
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....40 @41	
Milk fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....38 @	
Milk fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....33 @34	
Milk fed, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....32 @33	
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to dozen.....41 @42	
Corn fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to dozen.....41 @42	
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....39 @40	
Corn fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....36 @37	
Corn fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....32 @33	
Corn fed, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....30 @31	

Old Cocks—	
Western prime.....28 @29	

Capons—	
Western, 7 lbs. and over.....54 @55	
Western, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs.....50 @52	

Ducks and Geese—	
Western, 4 1/2 lbs. and over.....33 @34	
Western, 4 lbs. and under.....32 @33	
Geese, Western, fancy.....42 @43	
Geese, Western, fair to good.....25 @27	

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, via freight.....@.....	
Chickens, via express.....@.....	
Fowls, via freight.....@.....	
Fowls, via express.....60 @62	
Roosters, old.....@.....	
Turkeys, via freight.....40 @50	
Geese, via freight.....@.....	
Guineas, per pr.....@.....	
Pigeons, per pr., frt. or exp.....@.....	

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....@75	
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....75 1/2 @76	
Creamery firsts.....71 @74	
Creamery seconds.....61 @66	
Creamery, lower grades.....58 @60	

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....@49	
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....47 @48	
Fresh gathered, firsts.....45 @47	
Fresh gathered, seconds.....42 @44 1/2	
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....37 @39	
Fresh gath. dirties, No. 1.....41 @42 1/2	

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....@40.00	
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....@55.00	
Dried blood, high grade.....@8.00	
Nitrate of soda—spot.....@3.80	
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....nom. 40.00	
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....7.75-10c	
Garbage tankage.....@10.50	
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....7.00 and 10c	
Foreign fish guano, testing 13 @14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.....7.75 and 50c	
Lime.....@.....	
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid).....—@—	
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....@4.75	
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....@4.75	

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....	@
Oxen.....	@
Bulls.....	@
Heifers.....	@
Cows.....	@

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, prime.....	@
Calves, barnyard.....	@
Calves, fed.....	@
Calves, culls.....	@
Calves, yearlings.....	@
Calves, Western.....	@

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime.....	@
Lambs, common to good.....	@
Lambs, culls.....	@
Lambs, yearlings.....	@
Sheep, wethers.....	@
Sheep, ewes, prime.....	@
Sheep, ewes, common to good.....	@
Sheep, culls.....	@

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@
Hogs, medium.....	@
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@
Pigs.....	@
Roughs.....	@

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	25 @27
Choice native, light.....	25 @26
Native, common to fair.....	20 @24

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	23 @24
Choice native, light.....	22 @23
Native, common to fair.....	21 @22
Choice Western, heavy.....	22 @23
Choice Western, light.....	17 @18
Common to fair, Texas.....	19 @20
Good to choice hifers.....	21 @22
Common to fair hifers.....	18 1/2 @19
Choice cows.....	17 @18
Common to fair cows.....	16 @17
Fresh Bologna, bulls.....	16 1/2 @17 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	28 @30	@34
No. 2 ribs.....	28 @29	@32
No. 3 ribs.....	27 @28	28 @30
No. 1 loins.....	35 @36	38 @42
No. 2 loins.....	32 @33	34 @36
No. 3 loins.....	28 @30	32 @33
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	32 @33	
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	29 @31	
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	26 @28	
No. 1 rounds.....	22 @23	26 @27
No. 2 rounds.....	@20	@25
No. 3 rounds.....	@15	@24
No. 1 chucks.....	13 1/2 @15	@24
No. 2 chucks.....	@11	@22
No. 3 chucks.....	@9	@20

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@36
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@30
Western calves, choice.....	@30
Western calves, fair to good.....	@27
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	22 @23
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	22 @23
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	22 1/2 @23
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	23 @24
Pigs.....	24 @25

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	@38
Lambs, choice.....	@36
Sheep, choice.....	@28
Sheep, medium to good.....	22 @24
Sheep, culls.....	@16

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	34 @35
Smoked hams, 12 @14 lb. avg.....	33 @34
Smoked picnics, light.....	22 @23
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	20 @21
Smoked shoulders.....	22 @23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48 @52

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @36
Dried beef sets.....	48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	28 @30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@43
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@40
Frozen pork loins.....	@37
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@57
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@55
Shoulders, city.....	@30
Shoulders, Western.....	@28
Butts, regular, fresh, Western.....	@34
Butts, regular, fresh, city.....	@36
Butts, boneless, fresh, city.....	@42
Fresh hams, city.....	@38
Fresh hams, Western.....	@38
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@28

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	135.00 @150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00 @140.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	85.00 @95.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	85.00 @95.00
White hooft, per ton.....	125.00 @135.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00 @160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 os. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00 @300.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 os. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00 @225.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 os. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00 @175.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim' d.....	@38c.	a pound
Fresh steer, tongues, untrimmed.....	@28c.	a pound
Fresh col tongues.....	@30c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@20c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@12c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	35 @50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@28c.	a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	5 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	9 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@...
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.95
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@25
Hog bungs.....	@17
Hog bungs, export.....	@35
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@21
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@8 1/4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.05
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20 1/2	32 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	18 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, red.....	26	30
Allspice.....	20	24 1/2
Cinnamon.....	20	24
Coriander.....	5 1/2	8
Cloves.....	51	56
Ginger.....	22	25
Mace.....	50	55

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, blis.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, blis.....	@15
N. Y. carloads, blis. or sacks.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 5 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 6 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 6 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.70
No. 2 skins.....	@.68
No. 3 skins.....	@.45
Branded skins.....	@.55
Ticky skins.....	@.55
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.68
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.66
No. 1, 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@.65
No. 2, 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@.63
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@.63
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@.61
Branded skins, 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@.51
Ticky skins, 9 1/4 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@.51

No. 1, 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....	@ 7.25
No. 2, 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....	@ 7.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....	@ 7.00
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....	@ 6.75
No. 1 kip, 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 7.50
No. 2 kips, 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 7.25
No. 1 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 7.25
No. 2 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 7.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 8.60
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 7.75
Branded kips.....	@ 6.00
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 6.50
Ticky kips.....	@ 6.00
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 6.50

All skins must have tall bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Frozen—1919 Pack.

Turkeys—	
W'n, small bxs. d. pick. select y'g hens.....	@55
W'n, small bxs. d. pick. select y'g toms.....	@55
W'n, bbls. d. pick. select y'g hens.....	@54
W'n, bbls. d. pick. select y'g toms.....	@54
W'n, bbls. dry pick. y'g hens and toms.....	51
Texas, dry picked, choice.....	52
Texas, fair to good.....	50
Old toms.....	50

Broilers—	
Milk fed, 16 lbs. and under to doz.....	50 @51
Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	47 @48
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	40 @42
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	44 @45
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	39 @40

Chickens—	
Milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dozen.....	38 @
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	38 @
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	40 @41
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....	42 @43
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	42 @43
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dozen.....	37 @
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	37 @
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	38 @39
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....	40 @41
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to dozen.....	41 @42

Fowls—	
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	42 @43
Milk fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to dozen.....	42 @43
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	40 @41
Milk fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	38 @
Milk fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	33 @34
Milk fed, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	32 @33
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to dozen.....	41 @42
Corn fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to dozen.....	42 @43
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	39 @40
Corn fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	36 @37
Corn fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	32 @33
Corn fed, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	30 @31

Old Cocks—	
Western prime.....	28 @29

Capons—	
Western, 7 lbs. and over.....	54 @55
Western, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs.....	50 @52

Ducks and Geese—	
Western, 4 1/2 lbs. and over.....	33 @34
Western, 4 lbs. and under.....	32 @33
Geese, Western, fancy.....	22 @23
Geese, Western, fair to good.....	23 @27

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, via freight.....	@
Chickens, via express.....	@
Fowls, via freight.....	@
Fowls, via express.....	@
Roosters, old.....	@
Turkeys, via freight.....	@
Geese, via freight.....	@
Ducks, freight.....	@
Guineas, per pair.....	@
Pigeons, per pair, frt. or exp.....	@

BUTTER.

Creamery (62 score).....	@75
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	75 1/2 @76
Creamery firsts.....	71 @74
Creamery seconds.....	61 @66
Creamery, lower grades.....	58 @60

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	@40
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@48
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	@47
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	42 @44 1/2
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	37 @39
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	41 @42 1/2

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 8.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.80
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent Ammonia.....	7.75-10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.00 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13 @14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.....	7.75 and 50c
Lime.....	
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

